密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday August 16th 1919

President Wilson and Shangtung—Observations
By T. R. Jernigan

China's Serious Financial Crisis
By Hollington K. Tong

Returned Student and the Literary Revolution Literacy and Education
By Ku Hung-Ming

The Construction of American Ships in China
By H. K. Kwong

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. IX No. II

The Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

09-457

Asia Banking Corporation

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East—Shanghai
Corner of Kiukiang—Kiangse Road
OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow-Hongkong

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage, It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

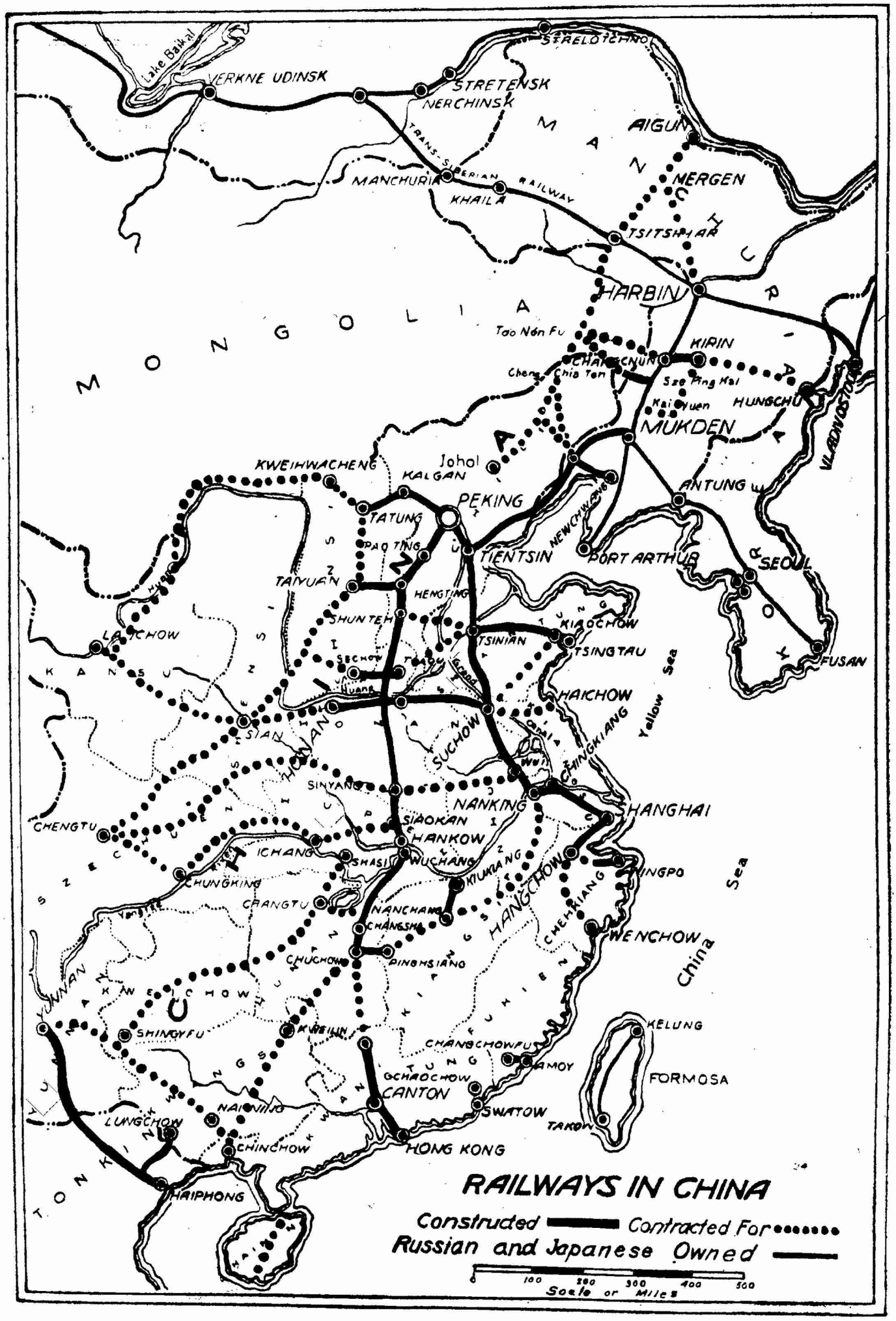
Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from June 11 to June 20, 1919.

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Peking-Hankow	203506	424330	381	628217	151858	.....	11491176	706134	.....	6.15	1801762	74844	.....	4.15
Peking-Mukden	400199	304580	-31199	673580	118206	.....	9081561	.....	1270935	-13.99	1599055	.....	116897	-7.31
Tientsin-Pukow	139706	178730	4793	323229	16032	.....	6969497	1437771	.....	20.63				
Peking-Suiyuan	31690	77477	3182	112349	9973	.....	2150984	81861	.....	3.81	399201	95039	.....	23.81
Shanghai-Nanking	79131	61078	3378	143587	25311	.....	2616184	457544	.....	17.49	720037	68532	.....	9.52
Shanghai-H.-Ningpo	40855	26712	679	68246	.....	1927	1231416	84168	.....	6.84	286668	.....	2492	-.87
Cheng-Tai	13941	38748	146	52835	.....	2097	1481506	.....	312440	-21.09	316140	.....	17697	-5.60
Canton-Kowloon	18784	2499	700	21983	4217	.....	485413	41269	.....	8.50	125572	574	.....	.46
Kirin-Changchun	14213	54929	451	69593	42859	.....	840196	101111	.....	12.03	177165	3202	.....	1.81
Taokow-Chinghua	4171	22097	211	26479	.....	2798	443052	.....	18215	-4.11	101535	.....	6319	-6 22
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	2945	15170	.....	18115	10355	.....	242676	137781	.....	56.77	84680	47066	.....	55.58
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	960	40	.....	1000	.....	76	14602	.....	13514	-92.55	3181	.....	8721	-274.16
Kaifeng-Honan	17214	16499	639	34352	13224	.....	674852	235632	.....	34.92	135003	.....	2213	-1.64
Wuchang-Changsha	23422	23536	48	47006	37770	.....	585969	542822	.....	92.64	126854	117484	.....	92.61
Ssu-Tsen	4813	15294	12	20119	10358	.....	332523	141064	.....	42.42	51096	20920	.....	40.94
TOTAL	995550	1261719	-16579	2240690	433265	.....	38641607	2352053	.....	6.09	5927947	273322	.....	4.61

Y. C. WHANG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications.


Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRELOTCHNO
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
KHAILA
AIGUN
NERGEN
TSITSHIAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
Tao Nan Fu
KIRIN
Cheng Chia Tan
Sze Ping Kai
Kai Yuen
HUNGCHU
MUKDEN
VLADIVOSTOK
KWEIHWACHENG
Johol
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
TATUNG
PAO TING
NEWCHWANG
TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
TAIYUAN
HENGTING
SHUNTEH
KIAOCHOW
TSINIAN
TSINGTAU
FUSAN
LANCHOW
SIAN
Grand Canal
HAICHOW
Yellow Sea
SUCHOW
CHINGKIANG
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SIAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
CHUNGKING
KIUKIANG
HANGCHOW
NINGPO
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
CHANGSHA
CHEHKIANG
WENCHOW
China Sea
CHUCHOW
PINGSIANG
YUNNAN
KWEICHOW
SHINGYFU
KWEILIN
KELUNG
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
FORMOSA
CHAOCHOW
CANTON
NAICHING
SWATOW
TAKOW
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
TONKIN
HAIPHONG
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

09-459

Standard Oil Company of New York

26 Broadway New York

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils Lubricating Oils

Gasoline and Motor Spirits

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF

Japan	Siam	India
China	Philippine Islands	South Africa
Indo-China	Straits Settlements	The Levant
	Netherlands India	

09-460

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME IX　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1919　　NUMBER 11

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking

PETER S. JOWE
Representative in Hankow
No. 31 Tee Street
Hankow, China.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 417
Special Articles
Observations ..... T. R. Jernigan 420
The Serious Financial Crisis in China ..... H. K. T. 427
Returned Student and Literary Revolution—Literacy and Education ..... Ku Hung-ming 432
The Shantung Question 438
News from Peking and Tientsin ..... H. K. T. 442
News from Hankow ..... P. S. J. 444
News from Canton 446
Who's Who in China 448
News Summary of the Week 449
Men and Events 450
Methods Employed in Making Philippine Embroideries 451
Finance and Commerce
The Construction of American Ships in China ..... H. K. K. 452
New Books and Publications
China's Constitution ..... E. T. Williams 455
The United States Court for China 456

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Chinese merchants and land-owners of Shanghai are fully justified in their present demand for some form of representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council, either officially or unofficially, before they consent to the payment of the increased tax which the Council is attempting to levy. Although it would require considerable formality before the Chinese could be given full legal representation on the governing body of the Settlement, there is nothing to prevent the Municipal Council from providing some form of unofficial representation, or to prevent the Municipal Council from giving its pledge that steps will at once be taken toward making the matter legal. The reason for the present rate increase, which was voted by the Ratepayers, was for the purpose of paying fifty per cent of the salaries of the Municipal employees who have been absent for the last three or four years on war leave. The Chinese do not protest the legality of the action of the Municipal Council in increasing the tax levy, but they do protest the justice of it, since they had nothing to do with the authorization of the action. Plainly it is a case of taxation without representation—and history records at least one important war on that subject.

THE present system of taxation which the Municipal Council is attempting to enforce in Shanghai is the old English system whereby the tenant pays the tax and the owner of the land is exempted. For example, the renter of a residence property in the International Settlement that rents for Tls. 120 a month, formerly paid Tls. 43 in taxes. Now he is asked to pay Tls. 64. These figures may not be exact, but they are approximately correct. In passing we might say that the whole system

of taxation for land-owners in England is being revolutionized and as a result the large estates are being taxed and broken up—hence the attempt to inaugurate the system in Shanghai is rather late in view of modern development throughout the world. The main point we desire to make here is the injustice of asking the Chinese to pay an increased tax without giving them at least an unofficial voice in the law-making body. It does seem that it would rather touch the pride of the Englishmen who control the Municipal Council, to ask the Chinese to pay an extra tax or at least 80 per cent of the tax in order that a gift, or "cumsha," as the Chinese call it, may be given to the British employees of the Municipal Council who served in the war. No fair-minded man, Chinese or foreigner, would for a moment question the desirability of giving these Municipal employees this expression of appreciation for their great war service and sacrifice in the cause of liberty, but it would seem that the recipients of this proposed gift would themselves desire to do something for the persons who put up most of the money.

IN connection with this matter there is still another question of interest to Chinese land-owners, and that is the extension of the International Settlement. In spite of all official denials, moves are now being made to enlarge the boundaries of the city. Whether it is a real estate scheme, or whether it is a design on the part of the Japanese to enlarge the Hongkew section (where most of the Japanese live and have their own police), is not known, but negotiations of some kind are going on—secretly. The matter of extending the Settlement is of definite primary interest to every citizen of the city—and of vital interest to the Chinese who own and control the land in the neighborhood of the Settlement. If more Chinese land is to be brought into the Settlement and *taxed*, certainly the people who live in the city and the people whose land is to be taxed, should be acquainted with the facts, and should have some voice in the proceedings. As we remarked previously in this journal, Shanghai is becoming too large and too important a city to be run as a private closed corporation by any vested interest, or combination of two vested interests. If the Chinese have the general intelligence for which they are credited, they will resist not only the taxation proposal, but also the Settlement extension proposal, to the very last ditch, unless something is done whereby they may have a voice in what is being done—or being done to them.

THE present political situation in China is characterized by an oppressive silence. Leaders of the Peking and Canton governments appear to be waiting for some fresh development to break the existing deadlock. One powerful party has expressed its wish to run the country for the sole benefit of its members and the Japanese. In the meantime, it is likewise watching developments. President Hsu Shih-chang, desirous of resuming the Shanghai peace conference, is unable to secure the An Fu Club's approval of the appointment of a non-Anfu man to head the Northern peace delegation. Desirous of forming a new Cabinet, he is unable to remove the An Fu opposition to the nomination of any one other than one of its members. President Hsu has also adopted a waiting attitude. The Southern leaders have been repeatedly urging the Northern government to send delegates to the Shanghai conference, but have not been successful in their efforts. Meanwhile they too are maintaining silence. The people who are worn out by the continual internal trouble are hoping that some form of development will take place which will remove the present uncertainty in the political situation of the country.

NOW and then minor developments in the North as well as in the South break the monotony. In Canton, the center of the South-western opposition, a struggle is going on for the governorship. The militarists would like to have a militarist become civil governor while the civilians who have had enough of military rule are trying to get Dr. Wu Ting-fang, a civilian and a native of Kuang-tung, elected to the position. The former have been attempting to carry out their wishes by means of force while the latter have been endeavoring to settle the issue in their favor through strikes and threats to refuse to pay taxes. In Peking, a few weeks ago, a bomb was thrown into the house of General Wang Yi-tang, Speaker of the House of Representatives and a prominent leader of the An Fu Club. This bomb caused some excitement among the members of the club. Whether it is having a salutary effect upon the general situation so far as Peking is concerned, it is too early to say. General Hsu Shu-cheng's (Little Hsu) spectacular expedition to Outer Mongolia, his scheme of sending a motor car transport to Urga, and his plan of employing soldiers for the extensive colonization of Mongolia, have also aroused much interest in both foreign aud Chinese circles and is causing much press discussion. All these are minor events which will not in any way affect the political situation as a whole. They are not of sufficient importance to bring either peace or more disturbance to the country.

THE arrest of three hundred students and the execution of three business men in Tsinanfu as a result of an attempted parade on

August 3 to the entrance to the Governor's Yamen to urge the non-signing of the European peace treaty, the rejection of the fifteen demands made by the Japanese for the release of the students arrested at Tsingchowfu, the collection of money for refunding the Japanese loan for the construction of the Kaomi-Hsuchow and the Shunteh-Tsinan railways, the issue of a proclamation forbidding the export of grain and its sale to Japan, the abolition of martial law in Shantung, and the release of students and business men formerly arrested by the government, may lead to a major development. Great care must be taken by the government especially at the present moment when the Japanese residents in China have been moving heaven and earth to provoke the Chinese to commit acts which would be regrettable. It is evident that the Japanese desire to create a situation whereby they can send more troops into Chinese territory under the pretence of according protection to their nationals, and at the same time asking for more concessions and rights. Chinese officials who are persecuting the natives of Shantung province and compelling them to do things which may be detrimental to China, are either consciously or unconsciously helping the Japanese game in China.

Any lighting problems will be solved by our house to your entire satisfaction.
B. W. L. service embodied with illuminating engineer, American college graduate, is always at your disposal.
B W L
"Home of Lamps & Wiring Supplies"
Brilliant Electric Co.
Nanking & Honan R'd.
'Phone: C. 4907
A-72

THE following interesting editorial on the possibility of raising the rank of Chinese Minister to Washington, D. C., to that of Ambassador has appeared in the *Ta Kung Pao*, a Chinese daily newspaper of Tientsin:

It is learned from reliable sources that the United States government has intimated its willingness to recognize the change of the Chinese legation in Washington into an embassy and that the Chinese government has replied by cablegram expressing its agreement to such a change. This news gladdens our hearts. In accordance with international usage, only first class countries send official representatives of the ambassadorial rank to each other. Since the Sino-Japanese War in 1894 and the Boxer trouble in 1900, China made very slow progress, depended always upon loans for national existence. Both politically and financially, she has been unable to stand on equal terms with such strong countries as Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Japan. Even at the Paris peace conference she was not admitted into the conference of the big Powers. The fact that America is willing to exchange ambassadors with China is no less than a tacit recognition of China as a first class Power. This will open a new epoch in China's international relationships. Those who have the welfare of the country at heart could not refrain from being elevated over the news.

However the conversion of the Chinese legation in Washington into an embassy is a change of form, we sincerely hope that the friendly nations will give China as well their material assistance such as the better terms to be offered by the Banking Consortium which will not bind her hand and foot. To our countrymen we would say that it will not do totally to depend upon foreign countries for assistance as a permanent measure. The best reliable assistance is the development of our own strength without which our failure as a nation is inevitable. It is hoped in this connection that the Chinese people will pay particular attention to the development of their own strength in order to merit the honor which has been conferred upon China by the United States of America.

THE raising of the rank of Minister to that of Ambassador has one great advantage. A Minister, for instance, may only see the Prime Minister of the country to which he is accredited while an Ambassador sees the Emperor or the President of that country in official dealings. Herein lies the great difference between a Minister and an Ambassador. Such a distinction, however, is not observed in China. A foreign Minister if he so desires may have an audience with the President although he is not supposed to make any official representation to him. This is not the case in Europe and America. As a result the Japanese Ambassador in Washington can usually get more advantages than the Chinese Minister whenever a situation arises which concerns the three countries, as he can personally explain the viewpoint of his country to President Wilson direct whereas the Chinese Minister will have to explain the viewpoint of his country through the Secretary of State in

Everything You Want

for the home, office, farm, school or hospital—Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Hardware, Electrical Goods, Gas Engines, Auto Supplies, Bicycles, Farm Implements, etc., etc. —is illustrated in our handsome 500-page catalogue. Let us send you a free copy and show you how you can save money by buying from us, and what a wonderful variety of styles and prices we offer for your selection.

Owing to the rapid growth of our business in the Far East and the greatly increased demand for our catalogue, we now keep a supply of our latest issue at the following offices:

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Manila, Philippine Islands

American Express Co.
Shanghai, China

Arnhold Bros. & Co.
Hong'kong, China

Write Today to the Nearest Office for a Free Copy of This Book

We guarantee that any merchandise purchased from us will be found upon arrival to be exactly as described in the catalogue. We also guarantee safe arrival—that is to say, *we hold ourselves strictly responsible for any merchandise stolen or damaged in transit.*

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Chicago, U. S. A.

strict accordance with official etiquette. In view of the fact that the President of America holds greater power than even the King of England or the President of France, there is greater need for China to station in Washington an Ambassador instead of a Minister. Another advantage is that an official representative of ambassadorial rank can have a larger staff which will enable him to perform diplomatic functions with greater efficiency. Naturally the maintenance of a larger staff requires a larger fund. On account of of this, the Chinese government has hitherto been rather unwilling to take up the matter of substituting Ambassadors for Ministers in countries like America, England, France, Italy, Russia and Japan. The realization of the disadvantages often resulting from the indirect relationship between the Chinese official representatives abroad and the chief executives of the foreign governments may compel the Chinese government to seek remedy in the appointment of Ambassadors to the foreign Capitals.

Observations

AN editorial note in the *North China Daily News* of the ninth instant would indicate that the editor of that newspaper was giving some thought to the dwelling place of Americans after death and to their comfort before leaving this world. The editor assumes that all good Americans are assured of going to Paris after death, an assurance that may have a comforting relief, but it ought not to be forgotten, that it was recently proven that Americans, when the public safety demanded, could go to Paris in larger numbers than any other nationality, and in embodied forms and lively activity. The editor is also thinking of the future of those Americans who reside in Shanghai, have made money, acquired a taste for King George Whiskey, and where they will go, after leaving the place of their business success, and where they have often refreshed themselves to feel "victorious over the ills of life." There appears to be in the editorial sanctum of the *News* a sympathetic feeling for the American Shanghailander when he turns his back on the scene of his joys and sorrows and his face towards the homeland, now a "dry climate." It is not believed that Americans are in need of sympathy because the law of their country provides, that intoxicating drinks shall not be sold there, homes shall no longer be distressed by the use of such drinks, and that in the future the whiskey drinker and drunkard will not find a congenial place of residence, either embodied or disembodied, in that country. The American who has made money and wishes to live where he can buy and drink whiskey is respectfully referred to the advertising columns of the *North China Daily News*.

IT is reported in the American newspapers that President Wilson has made a statement to the Republican senators to the following effect: "With regard to the Shantung question he would accept the whole responsibility. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau declined to take part in the discussion of the Shantung question on the ground that France and Great Britain are interested in a secret treaty relating to Shantung. The disposal of the Shantung question was therefore placed wholly in the hands of President Wilson, who as the result of negotiations with the Japanese delegates, agreed to give Shantung to Japan." In the words of the President, "Japan's claim on Germany's rights in China was very strong. The Japanese delegates said that if Japan had not driven Germany out of China, Great Britain would not have been able to send her troops from Australia and New Zealand to Europe and Mesopotamia until the German influence had been swept away. If Japan had not achieved this most important

09-464

Successors
to
Voelkel & Schroeder
Established
1866.

Trade Mark

Telegraphic Address:
KOFA, Shanghai

AMERICAN
DRUG COMPANY

海上英大馬路科發藥房

DRUGS and CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL SUNDRIES,
RUBBER GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES,
PILLS, TABLETS, DISINFECTANTS, ETC.

PHARMACY,
42 NANKING ROAD.
PHONE CENTRAL—81

LABORATORY,
83 WARD ROAD.
PHONE EAST—168

QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES GLADLY FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Let us know your requirements
Large Or Small
You might save money by doing so.

SHANGHAI.

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY.

task the operations under the German influence would have been greatly hampered and the maritime trade of the Allies and neutrals in the Pacific would have suffered in consequence. It is understood that Japan will shortly issue a statement declaring her withdrawal from Shantung at a certain period." It is well known also, that when Japan declared war against Germany her purpose of going to war was explicitly set forth in the declaration, and that China was fully informed on the subject. The Germans were intrenched on the soil of China at Tsingtao, and the preparations to drive them from the place was brought to the attention of the government of China which made no protest whatever, but on the contrary welcomed the Japanese by proposing to cooperate with them. Not only did the Chinese government give its consent in the way indicated, but after the capture of Tsingtao affirmed in writing all that Japan had done and gave subsequently written approvals confirming the succession of Japan to German rights and privileges in Shantung province, and even enlarged such rights by additional written documents.

NOW when it appeared that China had never made a protest to the action of Japan, with reference to Tsingtao, and had confirmed the succession of Japan to all the economic rights enjoyed by Germany in Shantung, by what authority or reason could the peace conference repudiate vested interests held under deeds of cession bearing the signature and seal of the then recognized government of China? The deeds were in the possession and ownership of Japan, and President Wilson nor any other member of the conference could adjudge them null and void. The writer has no sympathy whatever with the aims or designs of Japan against China, but the welfare of the Chinese people will not be properly safeguarded by withholding from them the main reason why Japan is in Shantung at all. They should be accurately informed of the reason, and the names of the men, who under the form of a government thus endangered the sovereign integrity of China.

ANOTHER view which apparently influenced President Wilson is strong in its reason, and the President gives it and assumes the responsibility. No one need be told that if the Germans had not been driven from Tsingtao a large part of China would have been Prussianized, and the Pacific Ocean dominated by German privateers and submarines. That is one view, and the more alarming is that the

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 20,000.00

Acting Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

S441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

present disordered condition of China would be calm compared to the domestic storm to follow German intrigue. And it was within the information of the conference that there had all along been considerable sentiment in China in favor of Germany. It was not the influence of Japan alone that made China hesitate and wabble in declaring war against Germany. China was in part held back by the pro-German proclivity of several of her leading men, who themselves made much of the trouble which has overtaken their country. For had China followed the counsel of men like Mr. Wu Ting-fang she would in all probability had at least a respectable status at the peace conference; and in that event the political gamblers at Peking, who are styling themselves the government of China, would not be recognized, if they could ever have had any existence.

BUT however all of this may be, President Wilson is correct in stating, that if Japan had not cleared this part of the world of the Germans and their machinations the British government would not have been able to send her troops from Australia and New Zealand to Europe and Mesopotamia, and Germany could have destroyed or neutralized the whole commerce of the Pacific Ocean and of the Allied and neutral nations bordering on the ocean or in touch with its trade. And there are the so-called secret treaties between the British, French and Japanese governments in which Japan is recognized as being in Shantung, and if the treaties mean as interpreted to the public they would mean no more than what the Peking government has several times assented to and affirmed. It would hardly be a just expectation to expect President Wilson to have said to the British and French governments, that he would not respect the treaties they had entered into with Japan, and in view of all the circumstances. In this connection, to judge judicially, it should not be forgotten that as the British, French and American flags were waving in the same breeze in defiance of German aggression, and Japan was patrolling the Pacific and Mediterranean Seas, China was a nullity in the great struggle to preserve liberty and representative government. In the very water and on the coast line, of China, the Japanese flag was on guard against the same German enemy, and China was making no effort to defeat him.

BUT President Wilson has made no statement which could possibly be construed as meaning that he favored the impairment in any sense of the sovereignty and integrity of China, and if he could favor such a policy he would not be supported by his countrymen. The statement by the President as a whole and explained by him is fairly understood that he would oppose any permanent occupancy of the soil of China by Japan, on the exercise of political prerogatives by Japan in China. His position is clear on that point, and till now he is willing to accept the word of Japan on the subject. The President adds to the statement quoted as follows:

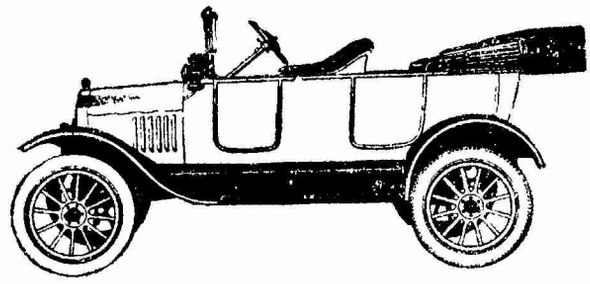
> Baron Makino and Viscount Uchida have made no mention of the fact that the policy of Japan regarding Shantung would depend on the execution of the Sino-Japanese Agreements of 1915. The fact that I declared myself in agreement cannot and ought not to be interpreted as an acquiescence on the part of the government of the United States in a policy based on the Notes exchanged between China and Japan in 1915 and 1918!

THE President seems to be willing to accept the published announcement of the Japanese government, through Viscount Uchida, as to its intentions with respect to Shantung, and which the elective head of one government may confide in when made by that of another. If the foreign residents of China should be consulted a large majority would doubtless be of the opinion that Japan was not going to surrender her position in Shantung to China without conditions which are to entrench that position both politically and economically.

BUT what nation can help China when the acts of the Peking government are continually defeating all help? The idea attributed to Mr. C. T. Wang, that China should throw in her lot with the American, French and

Ford

Why Experiment when Ford Touring Cars are only Tls. 800



Scarcely a week goes by but what there is an announcement of some new car being placed on the market, or some other car being marketed at a new price. It is but natural that the Ford Touring Car should be imitated—that is always the price of success. But from the standpoint of the purchaser, it is not always advisable to experiment. The Ford is now generally conceded to be the BEST car for China. It consumes less gasoline—uses fewer tires—easier to operate—more efficient for narrow crowded streets-and the depreciation is much less. Orders should be placed now while the price is

TLS. 800

SOLE AGENTS

DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LIMITED

Telephone, Central—322 89-91 Rue Montauban, SHANGHAI

09-467

The Ault & Wiborg Shanghai, Co.

Manufacturers of:

Letter Press Inks
Litho Inks
Offset Inks
Litho Supplies
Bronze Powders
Carbon Papers
Typewriter Ribbons
Aniline Dyes
Dry Colors

Agents for:

Carbon Blacks
Miehle Presses
Scott Offset Presses
Scott News Presses
Scott Litho Presses
U.P.M. Bronzing Machines
Seybold Paper Cutters
Seybold Embossers
Champion Paper Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

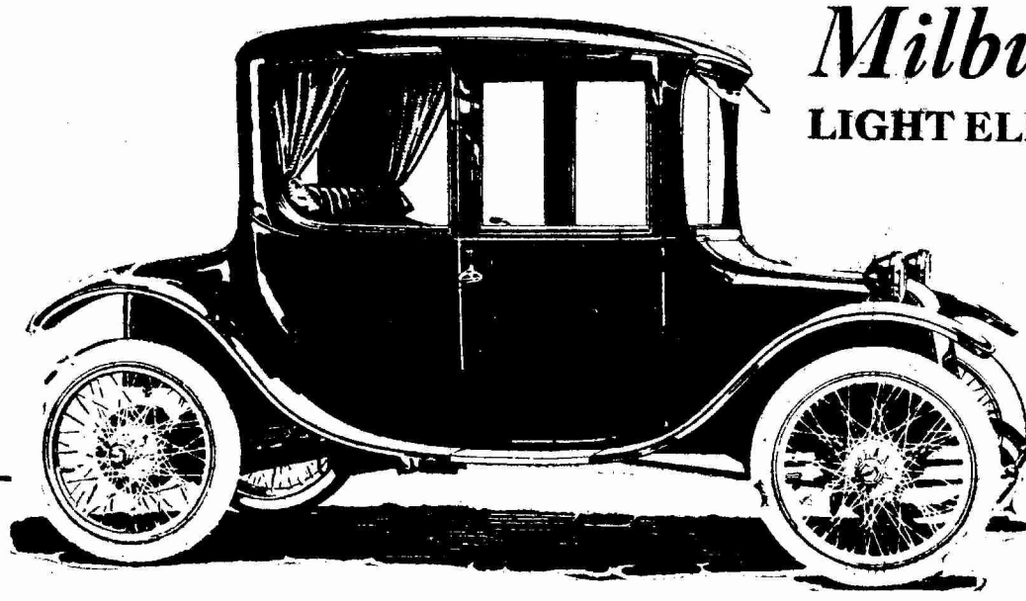
Hongkong Branch,

19 Ice House St.,

British government in the maintenance of constitutional liberty is statesmanlike, but when the three governments named go to China as a banking consortium to offer needed financial assistance, and are coldly received by the men who rule at Peking, the realization of Mr. Wang's excellent proposition does not open up a very hopeful vista. The same influence which prevented China from going into the war against Germany in a manly way is at work again to place her in the position of a slavish dependent of Japan. But the statesmanship of Japan ought to see the shadows which coming events are casting before. The three nations which Mr. Wang would wish his country united with in the great work of civilization are not going to allow any one nation to monopolize herself in the industrial development of China. And the newspapers of Japan have also committed the serious error of indulging a selfish and malicious propaganda against the nations of the West. The propaganda has probably succeeded in outlining the Japanese mind, and it has also awakened the mind of the Westerner to the unscrupulous means resorted to in order to accomplish certain ends and ought to be known to the wayfarer, even though in arousing a national feeling of hatred the Japanese press has only succeeded in producing a decided impression of suspicion throughout Western countries of the honor of the Japanese and the sincerity of their professions. It is hoped that President Wilson will not be disappointed in the promises made to him by the Viscount and the Baron of Japan. He must be cognizant of the fact that at no time during the sessions of the peace conference did Japan join in any of the discussions of the problems touching the general safety and welfare of the nations. Her whole policy was insular. She just presented her claim for compensation for the ships owned by the Japanese and destroyed by Germany, and secondly contended that Japanese were the equal of the other races and should settle in whatever country and in as large numbers as wished, and thirdly, moved to get on the continent of Asia and have their rights to be there recognized.

THE New York banker, Mr. A. Vanderlip, has been in England and on the continent of Europe for several months and for the purpose of obtaining at first hand information bearing on the financial and other conditions of the countries in that part of the world. The result of Mr. Vanderlip's study is given in an address published in the July issue of the American *Review of Reviews*, and the statements of the great banker are startling in the statistics submitted. He says, that were he to select two words, which would sum up the most essential things to grasp about the situation in Europe, the two words would be "paralyzed industry" and then goes on to say, that there is idleness and a lack of production throughout Europe incomprehensible when not seen on the ground, and that there are a million of people in England receiving an unemployment dole, and eight hundred thousand in Belgium receiving a weekly unemployment wage. The many difficulties of some of the countries visited by Mr. Vanderlip are given in his own words as follows:

The currency in other countries, while not quite so intricate, is almost equally involved. In France there were a little less than 6,000,000,000 bank notes which formed the nation's currency prior to the war. To-day there are 36,000,000,000 francs of notes of the Bank of France. Now 36,000,000,000 francs of paper money is a sum so vast that you can hardly grasp it. Its effect has been greatly to enhance prices. England itself has an enormous issue of what is practically fiat money—about a billion and a half dollars, I believe it is. These currency notes are secured by a comparatively small amount of gold—about 28,000,000 pounds sterling. In Belgium the Germans forced a bank to make a great issue of notes. It flooded the country with marks, and when the Belgian government came back they had to take those marks up. They had to issue their own notes, or, in part, bonds against the marks. About 6,000,000,000 marks were so taken up. When France got Alsace-Lorraine she also got about 4,000,000,000 marke along with it, and had to redeem them. It cost Francs



Milburn
LIGHT ELECTRIC

Modern electric—so easy to operate and so economical.

The Milburn is superseding all other types of motor cars. Its ease and safety of operation, the economy of electric power, its beauty and dignity of style, its dependability in any kind of weather—these are undeniable advantages of the modern electric—the Milburn.

See us and let us show you.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

7 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai Telephone Central 778

Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kalgan, Canton, Changsha, Tsinan, Urga, Vladivostock, Yunnanfu.

M1

a billion dollars in her bank-note currency which she put out at 1.25 for the mark in a franc. So the currency situation makes a great difficulty.

The most distressing part of Mr. Vanderlip's address refers to the food conditions of Europe in these words:

Then there is another paralysis that affects every manufacturer, that affects the whole life of Europe more than you can imagine—the paralysis of domestic railway transportation. In some parts of Europe that has become extremely serious. Mr. Hoover told me that the breakdown in transportation in Central Europe, in the countries east of Germany, was so serious that there was bound to be starvation of hundreds of thousands of people simply because the food could not be moved. If ports were full of food there would still be many, many, many thousands of people starving. Starving people! Do you know they really starve to death by hundreds of thousands? It is a long way off. We don't get it. We don't understand it. It is a sort of oratorical expression—that people are starving. But it's true, only too literally and terribly true!

The American banker appears to have carefully studied the condition of the British workingman and has this to say on the subject:

But I should like to examine for you a little further, the English situation. England has held the premier position in the international industrial markets. America grew, but England grew too. America grew faster, so did Germany grow faster, but England had up to the outbreak of the war held the premier position. How did she hold it? She had little raw material, some iron and some coal. That was all. I will tell you how she held it. She held it by underpaying labor. That was her differential. That is how she competed. She underpaid labor until that labor to-day has not a house over its head in England, and the government is undertaking to build a million houses for workingmen. A million houses! English industry made a red-ink overdraft on the future by underpaying labor so that it did not receive enough to live efficiently, and you know, if you have been in the mill towns of England, that there grew up a secondary race there of small, under-fed, under-educated, underdeveloped people. Well, England must pay the overdraft now. She found that a third of her men of military age were unfit for military service. One of Lloyd George's most famous utterances was that "you can't make an A-1 nation out of a C-3 population." They all see it, and that differential that England has had in international trade is gone.

In reading the address carefully the conclusion is clear that Mr. Vanderlip is convinced that America should go to the relief of Europe with the same disinterested purpose as she went to the relief of the Allied nations in the Great War. He does not think that America should undertake the rehabilitation of the governmental credits of Europe, but furnish the thing essential to the restarting of industries, and that when the factories are again at work, giving the present idle and vagrant population something to do, there will follow order and the Bolshevik will

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund
TELEPHONE C. 2741
Shanghai
Head Office: Manila
BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York
and throughout the
Philippines
Correspondents at principal
cities in the Orient,
United States and
Europe

****

SAVINGS & CHECKING ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD
COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS
LETTERS of CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

no longer be heard of. He states with emphasis that the position of America is one of the greatest usefulness to the world, if properly utilized. No nation in all times was better placed as civilization will really move on once more in Europe, and when "in all times" was there a nation, like America, not only the reservoir of the world's capital but at the same time the reservoir of its raw materials? The fact may ultimately dawn on some of the leading newspapers of England and her colonies, as well as France and Italy, that there is such a country in the world as the United States of America, and that to blot out the country and its resources England and Europe would be in greater danger than when Germany was preparing to extend her battle line from Berlin to Bagdad.

IT would seem impossible to confuse domestic conditions in China and to complicate her international relations more than they are at the present time. The conference which convened in Shanghai to settle the differences between the Peking and Canton governments must have seen the word failure written on the wall of its council room the first day the representatives of the two governments took their seats for deliberation. The reported record of the proceedings of the conference shows that the Canton representatives entered the council rooms with their minds made up to accede to no settlement which did not provide for the effacement of the government at Peking and the recognition and restoration of that at Canton, and the Peking representatives at Peking were no less decided that the government they represented was the legal government of China. An issue thus sharply drawn was likely to continue an undecided issue, and so it has. And whether reason favored Canton or Peking is a question capable in a broad sense of a judicial answer. There is at least one fact in determining its bearing against Peking, and it is that although Peking claims to be the constitutional government it has not undertaken to perfect the provisional constitution nor has it properly put into practical operation the essential provisions of that constitution. When Peking refers to itself as the constitutional government of China no one superficially familiar with the affairs of China is deceived by any such a declaration. It is well known that the provisional constitution was pigeonholed by the men ruling at Peking long ago, and that the government of China is not organized on any organized system, but is the expression of the ruling of a few military chieftains. There is a parliament in Peking, and the mention of its election gives it a doubtful representative character, and its existence is constantly ignored in transactions of the greatest importance to the present and the future welfare of the country. If the Peking government respected the constitution and was obedient to its provisions it would not borrow money from foreigners or natives and mortgage the territory or industrial rights of China without submitting such acts to the parliament for its approval or disapproval. And the government or business men of Japan are reasonably supposed to know that the concessions they are receiving from China, and without the sanction of parliament, are illegal by virtue of the very professions of the Peking government. It is understood that the obligations given by Peking to Japan for money borrowed, and the mortgages and concessions made to secure the obligations, are not signed by the Peking government in its capacity as a government, nor agreed to by parliament, but are signed either by the official head of a department or by the Chinese Minister in Tokio. Japan must be cognizant, that the value of paper writings, of the character and in the manner and form indicated, is not a legal execution as to bind a whole people and may be attacked because of the illegality.

AND now should the people of China ever become the real owners of their country and establish a just and equitable government, there would probably be a test made of the validity of some of the mortgages and deeds of cession, held by Japan or Japanese subjects, on

09-470

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to Millard's Review, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

Head Office,
10 Canton Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA

the territory of China and her industrial rights. The tribunal before which the issue would be reviewed and decided has been provided by the League of Nations in the nature of a Court, composed of representatives of the great nations of the world, and appropriately to hold its sessions in the free land of Switzerland where there is no bowing to the Cap of a Gesler. This international Court constituted to be just to all nations, might hesitate to decide, that the official head of a department of a government, or the Minister thereof in a foreign Capital, could encumber at will the homes and business resources and prospects of the people of a country, and especially when the country has an organized law, in the form of a provisional constitution, which specifically defines the powers and limitations of all Chinese officials, and the Peking government publicly recognizes that organic law, and yet indifferently violates it. Peking says, I am the government, and the authority for which is a written constitution, but the written constitution is ignored in the material administration. No international court can afford to approve of a usurpation so glaring by deciding as legal what is so clearly *ultra vires*.

THE observations here made will have a decisive influence in the case China will make out and present to the world's great court, when her people are prepared to speak fully as to their privileges, and when they come into the possession of sovereign authority. If Japan should plead that she could not know that Peking was acting outside of its powers, there would be no force in the plea, because Japan nor any other country ever presumed that a diplomatic official or the head of a department of a government was supposed to deed away a part of his country, without the subsequent approval of its actual sovereign power, and the deeds of cession held by Japan have not been approved by parliament, although the members were in session at the time of the bargaining and mortgaging.

WHATEVER may be the fate of the Canton government, the general belief is that so long as Mr. Wu Ting-fang can direct its policy the civil authority will prevail over the military. Dr. Wu and his followers have ardently championed the cause of constitutional government for China, and are still energetic in the advocacy, notwithstanding the shadows that are thick about it. There can be no reasonable doubt that the parliament at Canton was the parliament chosen under the provisional constitution, and which was entrusted to frame a permanent constitution for China. It is also a a fact, that while this parliament was in session at Peking it was engaged in the preparation of a permanent constitution, and had nearly completed the draft of the instrument, when it was driven out of Peking by the intrigues of a few military chiefs, who have since been in power, and are to-day the rulers of China. It is not meant to discuss which is the legal law-making body of China, the Canton or the Peking parliament, but thus far the parliament at Canton has afforded the better proof of its loyalty to constitutional government.

T. R. JERNIGAN.

The Serious Financial Crisis in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE national treasury in Peking is literally empty. The Ministry of Finance is being bombarded with requests for funds from the Tuchun down to the lowest official. Minister Kung has secured every available cent to keep up the semblance of a government. He is now at his wits' end. The financial situation in the South, according to reports from Canton, is no less critical. The officials there have found it difficult if not impossible to distribute a sum of Tls. 500,000 released by the Customs with diplomatic consent. This money was needed by the army, by the navy, by the parliament, and by the administration. All of them have applied for it, but it is not sufficient even to satisfy one of them.

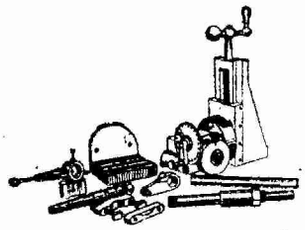
Only an early unification of North and South China and the subsequent conclusion of a reorganization loan of $400,000,000 can avert a serious financial crisis in the governing of the country. Following this, the new government, under the control of patriotic leaders, may be

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

Specializing in the following exclusive lines:

"LESCO" Lighting Plant —will furnish complete Electric Lighting Installation for Farms, Mills and Homes.

WINDOW GLASS— PLATE GLASS.



"UTILITY" Combination Lathe Attachment for Milling, Drilling and Gear-cutting. Complete with Index Head, Arbors & Parts. Easily attached to any lathe. Saves time and money. Small and compact.

LESCO BRAND

Registered Trade mark

WIRE OF ALL KINDS

Steel, Galvanized, Annealed, Nail, Coppered hard and soft, Tinned & Mattress. All Gauges.
We are exclusive Agents for

Atlantic Wire Company
Crawfordsville Wire & Nail Co.
Mattson Wire & Manufacturing Co.

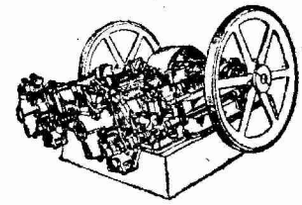
RAILROAD MATERIALS

Garnitures for Railroads &c.
Textile Machinery & other
Machinery of all kinds & makes
Mining and Mill Equipment
Iron and Steel Products

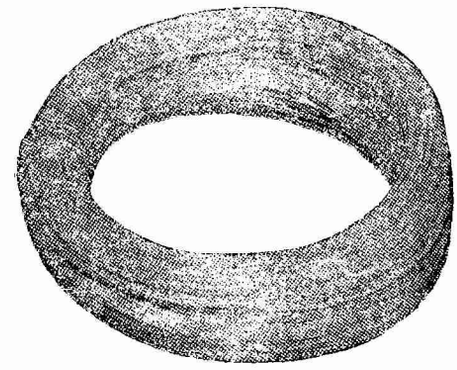
"BEARDSLEY" Malleable Brackets & Break Arms

"TROY" Malleable Iron Castings.

Prompt Shipment and complete satisfaction assured.



St. Mary's Super-Diesel Oil Engine constitutes a complete Power Plant in itself. For Factory, Mill or Farm. Rugged—Powerful—Simple.



V. V. Lebedjeff Engineering & Supply Corporation

General Offices: 227 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.
Cable Address: "Lebengco" New York.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Edition, Western Union, Lieber's and Bentley's.

able to rehabilitate itself without much difficulty. In 1913 the government, it may be remembered, made the first reorganization loan of £25,000,000, and two years later, there was a substantial sum of several million taels left in the national treasury after having met all financial obligations. It was not a bad record, showing that there is great potential wealth in China if it is properly handled. It can be repeated if there is a will and a way.

For the moment, the government experiences acute financial strain and stress. Immediate foreign assistance is needed to enable it to carry on its functions and to maintain peace and order in that part of the country which is still free from disturbances. If such assistance is not forthcoming, a Cabinet official, in the course of a discussion of current events, points out the danger of the soldiers' insubordination due to the shortage of military funds and the impending crisis in the money market. On the latter matter he dwelt at great length. He said:

"It is imperative to repay numerous short term loans on their due dates to the native banks which have recently lent to the government to the extent of more than $15,000,000. Failure to meet these financial obligations would result in a serious breakdown in the money market. The effect of such a calamity is quite evident. Commerce and industry throughout the country would be at a standstill and merchants, both native and foreign, would suffer serious losses. The present situation is bad enough but it would be worse if there should be a financial crisis.

"The Chinese banks in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Hankow possess but limited capital and cannot aid the government any further without exhausting themselves, much as they are willing. The government is compelled to appeal to the bankers of friendly Powers for assistance. If the Powers will come to its aid, they will not only help the Chinese government, but also protect their own commerce and industry which is bound to suffer from any panic of nation-wide nature.

"The people have been suffering untold hardships owing to the revolution and internal strife and their minds have been worked to such a pitch that they can no longer tolerate the continuation of civil strife. A unique opportunity for bringing the two sections of the country together is awaiting us at the present. The foreign financiers who are interested in China's welfare are urged to assist the government in every possible way. The government

Phone: Central—1824 Cable Add: "YOUROVETA"

YOUROVETA
OUR COMMERCE EMBRACES THE GLOBE
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

YOUROVETA

HOME & FOREIGN TRADE Co., Inc.
31 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, CONTRATCORS, ENGINEERS
HEAD OFFICE: 165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
BRANCHES:

London	Brussels	Recht (Persia)	Vladivostock	Buenos Aires
Paris	Geneva	Harbin	Omsk	Batavia
Barcelona	Archangel	Kobe	Ekaterinburg	

must have money to carry out the wishes of the people, and if financial assistance is withheld, untoward complications may set in to spoil the opportunity now before us. Although it is possible to work out China's salvation without foreign aid, yet the difficulty of the task would be much increased.

"The government does not desire to seek a foreign loan but only an advance. To remove all fears that this advance might be used to renew the internal strife, only such amount as is sufficient to meet the deficit and the urgent expenditure should be given. After the conclusion of the internal peace, a loan may be concluded to effect a general reorganization and fundamental reforms including the disbandment of troops. It is hoped that the friendly foreign bankers will look into the situation. If they will respond to the appeal of the government for financial assistance, they will not only gain the gratitude of China, but also that of their own nationals, whose interests are interlocked."

The beginning of the financial difficulties which are confronting China dated thirty years ago, when China had to make the first series of foreign loans known as War Loans to meet obligations incurred by the Sino-Japanese War in 1894. Closely following the war loans came the enormous Boxer indemnity which, remarked this Cabinet official, literally drained China's available resources. Later events placed China still deeper in foreign indebtedness. Since the revolution of 1911, political upheavals in China have been occurring with great frequency and the government has to resort to foreign and domestic loans to meet the ever-increasing expenditure.

The people rejoiced, says the Cabinet official, when the Northern and Southern peace delegates met at Shanghai. They anticipated that a solution of the financial difficulties would be found by the conference. Unfortunately, after sitting for three months, the conference was suspended and nothing was devised for the relief of the impoverished government. The future outlook is however not discouraging if financial assistance from the foreign bankers is immediately available.

The following is the actual financial situation of the Chinese government as summarized to me by the Cabinet official which will give to the students of Chinese finances some valuable inside information:

In former times the annual expenditure of the Central government always exceeded the income, but the deficit was never so large as it is at present. During the later part of the Tsing dynasty and in the first year of the Republic, the monthly expenditure amounted to about three million taels or about $4,200,000. In 1913 it amounted to Tls. 5,000,000 or

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

$6,000,000; in 1916 and 1917 it reached $7,000,000 to $8,000,000; and in 1918 it increased to $15,000,000. After the enforcement of the most rigid economies in 1919, the expenditure has been reduced to about $12,000,000, to be made up as follows:

Administrative Expenditures	$3,060,000.00
Ordinary Military Expenditures	5,700,000.00
Extraordinary Military Expenditures	3,020,000.00
Frontier Guard and Subsidiary Expenditures for various places	160,000.00

During the late dynasty, the government managed to get along with the income from the provinces. In the early years of the Republic, little or no provincial income was received, but the expenditure was comparatively small and the deficit was easily met with the aid of foreign and domestic loans. In 1913 the amount of ordinary and extraordinary contributions increased to $50,000,000. This amount included the revenue from government properties; the examination of title deeds; wine and tobacco taxes; stamp tax; and the surplus salt revenue. In 1917 and 1918 the monthly income however dwindled to about $4,220,000 on account of civil strife. This is made up of $3,500,000 from salt revenue and $720,000 from stamp tax, wine and tobacco taxes, revenue from government property, and goods tax on the Tsin-Pu Railway. There exists, therefore, a monthly deficit of about $7,700,000, as is shown in the following tables of expenditures and incomes.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Receipts (For particulars see separate Table)	$4,220,000.00
Expenditures (For particulars see separate Table)	11,956,074.762
Monthly Deficit	$7,736,074.762

TABLE OF MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Provincial Remittances	$150,000.00
Special Central Receipts	150,000.00
Government Property Receipts	170,000.00
Stamp Tax	50,000.00
Tsin-Pu Railway Goods Tax	100,000.00
Tobacco and Wine Revenue	100,000.00
Salt Revenue	3,500,000.00
Total	$4,220,000.00

MONTHLY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Ministry for Foreign Affairs			$ 234,915.00
1.	Ministry Proper	$ 38,642.00	
2.	Legations Abroad	196,273.00	
Ministry of Interior			$ 407,393.43
1.	Ministry Proper	$ 64,495,267.00	
2.	Military Police	94,000.00	
3.	Manchu Palace Police	7,396.00	
4.	Police Department in Suburbs	15,000.00	
5.	Police Department within the city	180,019.83	
6.	Pao-An Gendarme	12,000.00	
7.	Peking Hospitals	5,870.00	
8.	Police Officers Training School	3,238.00	
9.	Work House for the Poor	3,000.00	
10.	Museum	1,000.00	
11.	Bureau for the Preparation of Parliamentary Affairs	11,135.00	
12.	Central Plague Prevention Bureau including Branch at Suiyuan	10,239,333.00	
Ministry of Finance			$1,850,863.463
	Presidential Offices:—(1 to 8)		
1.	Salary and Allowances of President	$104,000.00	
2.	Salary and Allowances of Advisers and Councillors	96,800.00	
3.	Salaries of Foreign Advisers	7,526,027.00	
4.	Salaries of Officials	24,000.00	
5.	Bureau of Military Affairs	10,000.00	
6.	Bureau of Presidential Guards	32,832.00	
7.	Bureau of Couriers	13,036.00	
8.	Police	1,161.00	
9.	Cabinet	53,256.00	
10.	Bureau of Statistics	11,078.00	
11.	Bureau of Legislation	17,986.00	
12.	Bureau of Appointments	9,477.00	
13.	Bureau of Publications	9,000.00	
14.	Foreign Advisers	11,550.00	
15.	Post-Bellum Economic Investigation Commission	100,000.00	
16.	Commission for Foreign Affairs	2,000.00	
17.	Commission on Finance	2,000.00	
18.	Commission on Reorganization	2,000.00	
19.	Ministry Proper	59,328.00	
20.	Stamp Tax Bureau	2,927.00	
21.	Public Assay Office	600.00	
22.	Government Property Bureau	7,526.00	
23.	Public Loan Bureau	4,100.00	
24.	Foreign Advisers	7,726.00	
25.	Bureau for the Issue of Copper Notes	3,333.33	
26.	Bureau for the Establishment of Agricultural and Industrial Banks	1,619.00	
27.	Subscription to Y. M. C. A.	416,666.00	
28.	Subsidy to Paris News Agency	2,500.00	
29.	Subsidy to School of Finance	600.00	
30.	Subsidy to Asiatic Association	400.00	
31.	Parliament	373,750.00	
32.	Board of Audit	42,069.00	
33.	Administrative Court	18,607.00	
34.	Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs	21,985,316.00	
35.	Mongolian and Tibetan School	2,956.50	
36.	Reception Bureau	500.00	
37.	Salaries to Princes	54,633,647.00	
38.	Lama's Pension	10,860,092.00	

The Koster Company

71 Szechuen Road, Tel. Central—1122

SHANGHAI

Foreign Managers

for the

California Barrel Company

San Francisco, U.S.A.

Barrels and Cooperage Equipment

Manila **Socrabaya**

39.	Tsing Historiographical Bureau	13,984.00	
40.	Bureau for the Punishment of Administrative Officials	2,083.50	
41.	Bureau for the Punishment of Judicial Officials	1,923.30	
42.	Bureau for Emigration	4,520.00	
43.	Bureau of Flood Relief	3,900.00	
44.	Bureau of Currency	13,000.00	
45.	Wine and Tobacco Monopoly Sales Bureau	26,000.00	
46.	Pension for Tsing Household	250,000.00	
47.	Pension for Bannermen, Peking	418,215.46	
48.	Pension for Bannermen, Mei-yuen	3,894,084.00	
59.	Pension for Bannermen, East and West Tombs	9,203,539.00	
Ministry of Justice			$125,989.60
1.	Ministry Proper	$27,000.00	
2.	Supreme Court	18,492.60	
3.	Procurator General	6,000.00	
4.	Higher Courts	9,200.00	
5.	District Courts	25,000.00	
6.	Prisons	18,497.00	
7.	Commission for Compilation and Codification of Laws	12,000.00	
8.	Law School	5,000.00	
9.	Committee of Translation	2,000.00	
10.	Subsidy to Police Courts	2,800.00	
Ministry of Education			$ 241,792.00
1.	Ministry Proper	$40,000.00	
2.	Peking Government University	53,400.00	
3.	College of Law and Politics	9,450.00	
4.	College of Agriculture	7,840.00	
5.	College of Medicine	9,483.00	
6.	Industrial College	10,747.00	
7.	Higher Normal School	30,816.00	
8.	Peking Normal School	5,100.00	
9.	Girls' Normal School	8,400.00	
10.	School of Fine Art	2,340.00	
11.	Subsidies to Various Institutions	14,933.00	
12.	Students abroad	14,933.00	
13.	Subsidy to Local Schools	31,350.00	
14.	National Historiographical Bureau	3,000.00	
Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce			$ 88,798.00
1.	Ministry Proper	$50,000.00	
2.	National Conservancy Bureau	7,200.00	
3.	Tsingkiangpu Surveying Bureau	2,000.00	
4.	Weights and Measures Factory	8,000.00	
5.	Experimental Stations	15,144.00	
6.	Agricultural School	1,000.00	
7.	Weather Bureau	700.00	
8.	Bureau for the Examination of Weights and Measures	838.00	
9.	Government Exhibition Bazaar	500.00	
10.	Geological Survey Bureau	1,416.00	
11.	Bureau of Mines for Kuangtung and Kuangsi	2,000.00	
Ministry of Communications			$ 115,419.30
1.	Ministry Proper	$76,713.00	
2.	Educational Institutions	38,697.30	
	Total		$3,065,161,793.00

MONTHLY MILITARY EXPENSES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Ministry of War			$5,192,374.129
1.	Ministry Proper	$ 78,061,913.00	
2.	General Staff	50,000.00	
3.	Subsidiary Organizations	3,895,488.608.00	
4.	Military College	9,400.20	
5.	Surveying School	6,414.00	
6.	Aviation School	7,999.00	
7.	Bureau of Surveying	10,041.00	
8.	Bureau of Mapping	6,030.00	
9.	Military Attache in England, Japan and United States	5,843,331.00	
10.	Bureau of the Survey of Waterways	1,713.00	
11.	Russian Frontier Investigation Committee	21,000.00	
12.	War Participation Bureau	20,880.00	
13.	Chiang Chun Yamen	50,805.25	
14.	Fifteenth Division	185,057,367.00	
15.	Sixteenth Division	229,472,252.00	
16.	The Yi Troops	227,670.40	
17.	The An-Wu Troops	300,000.00	
18.	Occupation Commission, Manchuria	30,000.00	
19.	Occupation Commission, Yantze	21,999,333.00	
20.	Asst. Occupation Commission, Yangtze	5,000.00	

21.	Mounted Troops, Suiyuan	24,998,475.00
22.	Occupation Commission, Charhar	4,500.00
Ministry of the Navy		$512,762.00
1.	Ministry Proper	$ 34,400.00
2.	Subsidiary Organizations	478,562.00
	Total	$5,705,136.129

MONTHLY SPECIAL MILITARY EXPENSES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Ministry of War		$3,024,016.84
1.	General Tsao Kun	$340,183.68
2.	Second Army Headquarters	142,350.00
3.	Hunan Tuchun	168,550.00
4.	Hupeh Tuchun	61,750.00
5.	Commander-in-Chief Wu	260,060.00
6.	Fukien Tuchun	212,500.00
7.	The Eighth Division	45,500.00
8.	The Eleventh Division	51,500.00
9.	The Twentieth Division	51,500.00
10.	General Feng Yu-hsiang's Troops	45,200.00
11.	General Kuang's Troops	30,000.00
12.	General Chu Tae-huang's Troops	50,000.00
13.	Szechuan 21st & 22nd Division	300,000.00
14.	Chen-Wu Troops	100,000.00
15.	Commander Tung's Troops	78,200.00
16.	Chang Si-yuan's Troops	26,100.00
17.	Wang Yung-Chuan's Troops	21,550.00
18.	Fukien Brigade of 9th Division	13,300.00
19.	Fengtien Troops	649,543.96
20.	Increased Working Expenses of Arsenals	245,000.
21.	Participation Independent Regiment and Frontier Brigade	120,229.20

MONTHLY FRONTIER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1.	Urga Administrative Expenses	$ 5,700.00
2.	Kobdo Administrative Expenses	3,400.00
3.	Kiachta Expenses	3,220.00
4.	Uliasutai	3,720.00
5.	Donu Ulianghai	3,720.00
6.	Resident Commissioner in India	2,000.00
7.	Suiyuan Subsidy	20,000.00
8.	Altai Subsidy	20,000.00
9.	Jehol Subsidy	60,000.00
10.	Sinkiang Ili Subsidy	40,000.00
	Total	$161,760.00

In addition to the attempts made to reduce the accumulating monthly deficit of over $7,000,000, the government is obliged to provide funds to meet the monthly administrative and military expenses. Consequently, it tried to obtain foreign loans. But on account of the confused state of the financial market, no aid was forthcoming. The government also sought relief by the issuance of domestic loan bonds, but the internal military operations discouraged the people to invest their money in bonds. Finally, it was compelled to conclude numerous short term loans, amounting to about $15,510,000 with various native banks as temporary measures to meet arrears amounting to about $9,400,000 and other expenditures. These loans must now be repaid to the banks which possess very limited resources. Furthermore, funds are required for military expenditures which must be met by hook or crook.

The following list shows the short term loans made from the banks and the arrears of the various extraordinary military expenditure:

STATEMENT OF SHORT TERM LOANS FROM CHINESE AND FOREIGN BANKS UP TO APRIL 19, 1919

Bank of Communications Loan	$ 170,000.00
,, ,, ,, ,,	$ 1,040,000.00
Chung Foo Bank Loan	$ 700,000.00
,, ,, ,, ,,	Notes 400,000.00
Bank of China Loan	$ 200,000.00
Ta-Sung Company Loan	$ 700,000.00
,, ,, ,,	Notes 500,000.00
Exchange Bank of China Loan	$ 660,000.00
Ta-Lu Bank Loan	$ 200,000.00
Chin Cheng Bank Loan	$ 100,000.00
,, ,, ,, ,,	Notes 100,000.00
,, ,, ,, ,,	$ 1,300,000.00
Hua Tung Bank Loan	Notes 500,000.00
Salt Industrial Bank Loan	$ 100,000.00
,, ,, ,, ,,	$ 1,300,000.00
,, ,, ,, ,,	Notes 300,000.00
Wu Tso Commercial Bank Loan	$ 200,000.00
Sing Hua Savings Bank Loan	$ 900,000.00
Chun Hua Mei Bank Loan	$ 500,000.00
Ta-Chung Bank Loan	$ 500,000.00
Banque Industrielle de Chine Loan	$ 800,000.00
Hua Chun Bank Loan	$ 1,000,000.00
Sing Fu Bank Loan	Notes 200,000.00
Peking Commercial Bank Loan	$ 50,000.00
Sze Ho Kung Bank Loan	$ 200,000.00
Tung Lu Bank Loan	$ 650,000.00
Hua Fu Bank Loan	$ 400,000.00
Total in dollars	11,670,000.00
In Notes	2,000,000.00
Equivalent in dollars	13,070,000.00
Chinese Banks' Advances	$ 1,800,000.00
,, ,, ,,	Notes 340,000.00
Total in	$15,090,000.00

STATEMENT OF ARREARS IN EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY EXPENDITURES FROM MAY 1918 TO MARCH 1919

1.	Expenditure due to General Tsao Kuan, the Occupation Commissioner, and Exp. connected with his Office	$2,413,085.00
2.	Amounts due to General Chang Chung-cheng	888,859.30
3.	Extraordinary Exp. due to General Wang, Hupeh	161,550.00
4.	Salt Guards, Fukien	187,500.00
5.	14th Mixed Brigade, Fukien	260,800.00
6.	Troops under General Li Hou-chi, Fukien	122,200.00
7.	8th Division under Wang Yu-yuen	283,700.00
8.	11th Division under Li Kuei-yuen	161,700.00
9.	20th Division under Fen Kuo-chang	301,700.00
10.	Extraordinary Exp. due to Kuan Chi-ju	60,000.00
11.	Troops under Feng Yu-chang	135,600.00
12.	5th Mixed Brigade under Chu Chi-huang	350,000.00
13.	21st & 22nd Divisions (remodelled), Szechuen	1,350,000.00
14.	Troops under General Lung Chi-kuang	1,159,705.00
15.	Expenditure due to Assist. Commander Hung	154,600.00
16.	Expenditure due to Chang Shih-yuen	54,900.00
17.	Expenditure due to Wang Yung-chen	83,000.00
18.	9th Mixed Division	39,900.00
19.	Amounts due to Han Yang, Shanghai, Tehhsien Arsenals for extra work done	1,233,545,265.00
		$9,402,344,565.00

Peking, August 9, 1919.

Returned Student and Literary Revolution—Literacy and Education

BY KU HUNG-MING

I HAVE to thank your correspondent S. K. Hu for giving me an opportunity to say something more which I could not do in the short article you asked me to write for the REVIEW on the subject of this silly Literary Revolution.

Let me, in the first place, point out to your correspondent that my object in quoting Shakespeare was to show that what Dr. Hu Suh so vigorously asserted and maintained, namely that literary or classical Chinese was not a fit or, as Dr. Hu Suh in his returned student English says, a sufficient (!) medium for creative literary productions—was pure nonsense. In short, I tried to explain to foreigners who do not know Chinese that as classical Shakespearean English is not only a fit, but also a better medium, so literary or classical Chinese also is a much better medium for creative literary productions than colloquial English or *pei hua*

THE HUPMOBILE IS THE SURPRISE CAR OF THE YEAR, especially to those who have thought it necessary to pay high prices for modern conveniences and luxury.

Kindly talk to HUPMOBILE owners one by one, they will relate to you a thrilling story of their own gratifying experiences far more convincingly then we could ever hope to do.

Max Friedman

Sales Manager.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE AND THE EASTERN GARAGE

Our Main Show Room the Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road.

Chinese. That was the point in my argument which your correspondent does not seem to understand.

Your correspondent further says, "More Vulgate (!) English is taught than Shakespeare throughout the world." Quite true. In the same way it is quite true that more bread and jam are consumed than roast turkey throughout the world, but it does not follow from that, that roast turkey is not so delicious as or less nutritious than bread and jam and that we should all eat *only* bread and jam!

Last of all, your correspondent complains that over 90 per cent of the population in China are illiterate because "literary Chinese is hard to learn." It seems to me that instead of complaining, all of us, foreigners, militarists, politicians and especially we returned students, who are now still having such a good time here in China, should give thanks to God every day in our lives for the fact that 90 per cent of the four hundred million people in China are still illiterate. For just fancy what the result would be, if the 90 per cent of the four hundred million people were to become literate. Imagine only what a fine state of things we would have, if here in Peking, the coolies, mafoos, chauffeurs, barbers, shopboys, hawkers, huxters, loafers and vagabonds, *hoc genus omne*, all became literate and wanted to take part in politics as well as the University students. It is said that recently five thousand telegrams were sent to the Chinese delegates in Paris on the Shantung question. Now calculate out the number of the telegrams that would have to be sent and the amount of money it would cost to send the telegrams, if the 90 per cent of the four hundred million people in China all became literate, and wanted to be patriotic like us returned students! Think again, if the 90 per cent of the four hundred million people were not only to become literate, but also to understand vulgate (!) English, what a boom that would be for the Y. M. C. A. I am afraid the millionaires in America would then be in a bad fix how to find the money to subscribe for the number of three-storied Y. M. C. A. buildings that would then be required. For one thing, if the 90 per cent of the four hundred million people were not only to become literate, but also to understand vulgate (!) English, we poor returned students would then have to take a very back seat; we would then not be able to say, like the French King, as we now do in our friendship bureaux, meetings, and conferences and in our telegrams to Paris, "L'etat cest moi—*we* are China."

Now it seems to me that the mistake your correspondent like many people now-a-days, is laboring under, is that he thinks that to be literate means the same thing as to be educated, whereas it is nothing of the kind. On the contrary, at the present moment, it seems to me to be a fact that the more literate a man is, the less educated he becomes. But what is education? what does "to be educated" really mean?

Tze Hsia says, "A person who can appreciate and love beauty of character instead of merely the *color* of a man's skin or clothes; who in doing his duty to his parents, will exert his utmost ability, and in doing his duty to his sovereign will lay down his

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the Following Machines

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Revolving Flat Cards	Drawing Frames	Twisters
Conveying	Sliver Lap Machines	Roving Frames	Reels
Distributing	Ribbon Lap Machines	Spinning Frames	Quillers
Picking	Combing Machines	Spoolers	Looms

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

Openers	Card Feeds	Revolving Flat Cards	Spinning Frames
Pickers	Full Roller Cards	Derby Doublers	Spoolers
Willows	Condensers	Roving Frames	Twisters

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Full Roller Cards	Condensers	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates Furnished

SOLE AGENTS

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc.
SHANGHAI.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.

life; and who, in his dealings with friends, always keeps his word—such a man, *although he may be illiterate, I should certainly call educated.*" (Sayings of Confucius 1. 17.) Thus according to this standard of education, the 90 per cent of the four hundred million people in China, whom your correspondent calls illiterate, are, it would seem after all, the only *truly* educated people left now in China, or perhaps even in the world.

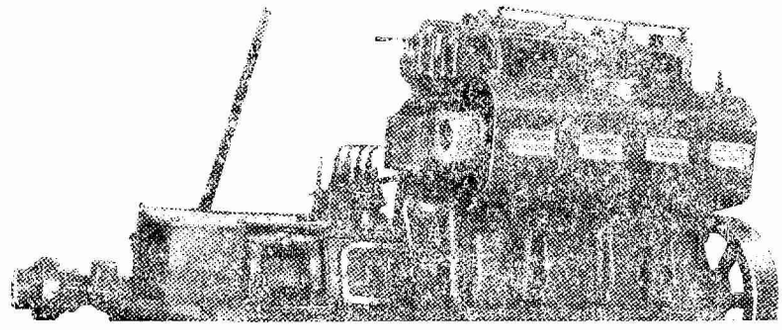
Indeed it is a fact that in times of decadence, of decaying civilization, such as that in which we are now living, the more a man becomes literate or learned, the less educated in the true sense of the word education, the less morally *fit* he becomes.

Seneca, in the *latter days* of the Roman Empire, says, "*Postquam docti prodicrunt, boni desunt.*—Since *literate men* (docti) have made their appearance among us, good men have disappeared." Ku Ting-lin, a famous scholar at the end of the last Ming dynasty, also says of the men of his time, "As soon as a man becomes a *hsiu tsai*, a graduate or university student, immediately he becomes morally hopeless." In the same way, one can as a rule say to-day, "As soon as a poor Chinese lad knows vulgate (!) English sufficiently well to be able to write a letter to the newspapers, you can see immediately that he is 'ethically dwarfed.'"

Some people might think that in applying the words of Christ which I quoted in my last article in your REVIEW, to foreigners who are bringing in vulgate (!) English and "New Learning" into China, I had used too strong language. But anybody who thinks so, should read and note the tone and spirit of the letter from a "Chinese Missionary Student" which appeared in the same number of your REVIEW in which S. K. Hu's letter appeared. Now this "Chinese Missionary Student" who in his vulgate (!) English sniffs and sneers at the Japanese nation—does he know what the Japanese nation is to-day and how Japan has become what she is at the present moment—one of the five Great Powers of the world? Let me tell him. Japan has become a great nation to-day because at the time of the coming of foreigners into their country, the Japanese students, some of them, smuggled themselves on board foreign vessels to go to foreign countries in order to bring back something which would help them to defend their country against foreign nations. When these Japanese students returned from abroad to their own country, they did not pose as patriots, form friendship bureaux or send telegrams, nor did they write to the newspapers to abuse foreigners or foreign nations; what is more, they did not try to live as luxuriously as foreigners, but, on the contrary, lived on *starvation salaries* (see the life of the late Count Komura, the ambassador at the Portsmouth Peace Conference), in order to help to organize and administer their country in such a way as to make and *compel* foreigners to respect them, with the result that extraterritoriality was finally abolished. In two great wars, which the Japanese nation waged against two Empires, each of which is twenty-five times the size of Japan, thousands of Japanese students left their studies and went to the battle front giving their lives freely for their Emperor and country. That, I say, is how Japan has become a great nation.

Oil and Gas Engines

This section of our Engineering Department specializes in Gasoline, Kerosene and Crude Oil Engines, Diesel Fuel Oil Engines, Suction Gas Engines and Blast Furnace Gas Engines. These engines are substantially built, simple to operate, and furnish dependable power at a very low cost for fuel and maintenance.



The Fairbanks Morse line comprises Marine Crude Oil Engines from 7½ to 300 H. P., known as the type "Co". These engines are of the heavy duty type, and are particularly adapted for use in tugs, tenders, passenger and cargo craft of all kinds, and for auxiliary power in sailing vessels. Illustration shows a 60 H. P. "Co" Engine with multiple disc clutch and reversing gear.

The Fairbanks, Morse line also comprises Stationary Crude Oil Engines from 10 to 200 H.P., known as the type "Y".

The Worthington "Ingeco" Line comprises Stationary Kerosene Engines from 1 to 15 P. H. in type "W", 6 to 180 H. P. in the Standard Type; and Stationary Gas Engines fron 6 to 180 H. P. in the Standard Type. The Worthington "Snow" line covers Diesel Crude Oil Engines from 60 to 1,000 H. P. in the Standard Type.

For accessories and auxiliary supplies we handle the products of the General Electric Co.; U. S. Rubber Export Co., Hose, Packing, Belting etc.; National Carbon Co., Batteries and Carbon Products; U S. Graphite Co.; Sherwin-Williams Co. Standard Underground Cable Co.; and many other manufacturers.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

慎昌洋行

Head Office—Shanghai

Branches—Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kalgan, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Urga, Vladivostock Yunnanfu.

5)

09-479

American Express Company

Head Office, New York.

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe, also at Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila, Buenos Aires.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office, No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

In saying all this, I am not saying that the Japanese nation has no faults. Indeed, I have myself in my writings severely criticised the policy of the Japanese government and the method of education now adopted in Japan. But to abuse, sniff, and sneer at the Japanese nation or at any other nation whom we dislike, from mere vanity or self-conceit in the way in which this product of the vulgate (!) English education of the missionary schools in China does—it is this which has made a French Acadamecian, Mons. Brieux, who has travelled in China and Japan, say in his book, "*Cet orgueil des Japonais n'est pas, comme celui des Chinois, haissable. Le Japan a payé de son sang—et largement—le droit d'etre orgeuilleux.*"

I have in the above shown what the students in Japan, what the Japanese returned students have done to make their country a great nation. Now I want to ask what have we Chinese returned students done for our country? At a tennis party lately in Peking, I put this question to one of the *elites* of the returned students, here in Peking, whose English wife was playing on the tennis lawn. He tried to talk loud, but could not answer me. A witty American lady, however, answered for him. "Yes," said the American lady; "the Chinese returned students *have* done something." "What?" I asked. She replied, "Some of them have married very pretty European wives."

Let me say here that I do not by any means think that there is anything wrong or discreditable for a Chinese student to marry a foreign or European wife. But I certainly think it discreditable and ridiculous that, when a Chinese student marries a European wife, instead of the wife swearing to the husband, the Chinese student husband should bow down before and swear to his European wife in the words of the Moabitish woman in the Bible, "*Thy people shall be my people and thy God, my God.*" In other words, I want to say that I certainly consider it a misfortune to his country that, when a Chinese student marries a European wife, or gets a degree from a foreign or even a third class missionary university in China for knowing vulgate (!) English, he immediately *denationalises* himself, and throws away, not his political, but *his moral nationality*; and, in denationalising himself by imitating and apeing the dress, manners and habits of foreigners, becomes so ethically dwarfed that, as I have said, he cannot even understand and appreciate the beauty and *nobility* of his own language—in fact does not know the value, the greatness of the moral and spiritual inheritance, called the Chinese Civilization, which his fathers have left him and which even foreigners, who are not ethically dwarfed, the more they study it, the more they look up to with admiration.

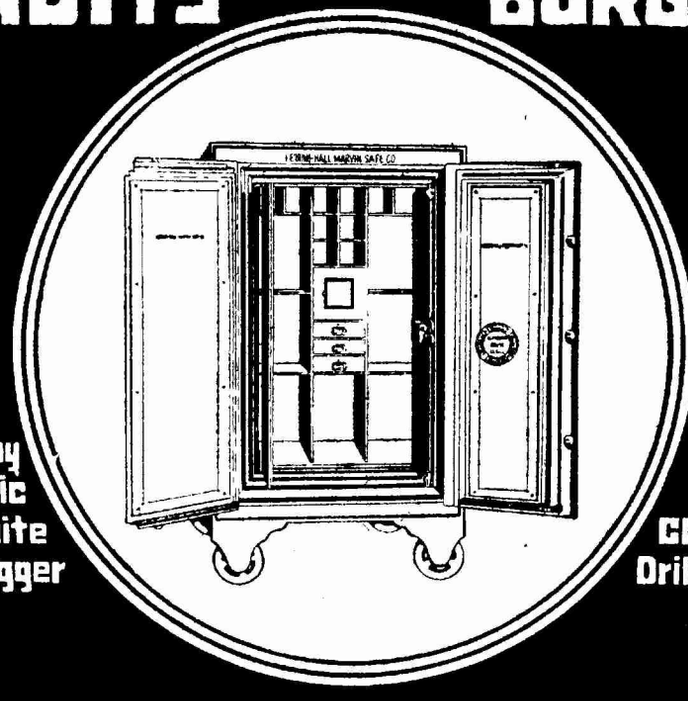
In conclusion, I want to say that it is not with any hope to convert Dr. Hu Suh and men like your correspondent S. K. Hu to my way of thinking that I have taken the trouble to write on the subject of this silly Literary Revolution. The reason why I have taken the trouble to write on this subject, is because I want to appeal to serious-thinking foreigners, to put the question to their conscience whether they are doing right or acting wisely *even for their own interests* in encouraging so much the cultivation of the knowledge of vulgate (!) English in this country. In a book, "The Spirit of the Chinese People," which I have written, I said that "just at this moment when civilization is threatened with bankruptcy, the real, the most valuable asset of civilization in the world is the *unspoilt real Chinaman*; and the real unspoilt Chinaman is an asset of civilization, because *he is a person who costs the world little or nothing to keep him in order.*" Now when you put vulgate (!) English into a real Chinaman, he immediately, as can be seen from the recent student riots, becomes a "patriot," a noisy "patriot," and a noisy newspaper-writing "patriot" is a person "guy ill to to live with," as the Scotch say. In other words, when you have put vulgate (!) English and "New Learning" into the real Chinaman he will cost the world a great deal of money and trouble to keep him in order. In short, when once the 90 per cent of the four hundred million people in China whom your correspondent calls illiterate get vulgate (!) English, "New Learning" and modern patriotism into their hungry stomachs—*well then*, for one thing, as I have said, foreigners in China will certainly not have such a good time of it, as they are having now. *Verbum Sapientibus.* I am glad, however, to see from the action of the Shanghai Municipal Council *at the last moment* during the recent riots—that some foreigners at least in China are beginning to realize that they have put their money on the *wrong* horse—the new Chinaman!

Emerson says, "Your miscellaneous popular charities, the education at college of fools, the building of (Y. M. C. A.?) meeting-houses to the vain end to which many of these now stand, alms to sots, and the thousand-fold relief societies—though I confess with shame that I sometimes succumb and give the dollar, yet it is a wicked dollar, which by and by I shall have the manhood to withhold." Now, before I conclude, I want to send through this REVIEW *this*, my message to the great, in my opinion, still *sound* and warm-hearted American people across the Pacific

PROOF AGAINST ALL-

FIRE

BANDITS BURGLARS



Protected by an automatic Dynamite Trigger

Lock protected by a five ply Chrome steel Drill proof plate

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.

LATEST IMPROVED FIREPROOF SAFES

Patent Fireproofing Composition
Unequaled in the World to day

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents

Let us do your PAINTING

Estimates Cheerfully furnished,

on all classes of Exterior and Interior Decorating.

Just phone C. 108 and our Foreign Painter will call and give you our best prices.

Fearon Daniel & Co. Inc.

SOLE AGENTS

Office 18-B Kiangse Road

Telephone: C-108.

who have now so generously and, I believe, *sincerely* taken upon themselves to help to reconstruct the world after this war, especially to those whom Emerson calls the "simplest and purest minds" in America, that when they are asked to give money to bring vulgate (!) English and "New Learning" into China, they will, like Emerson, have the manhood to withhold that wicked dollar. I say *wicked* dollar—for recently when, just after seeing the skeletons of *starved little children begging for alms* before the Summer Palace here in Peking, I, in company with some American tourist friends, visited the nearby Tsing Hua College established and maintained with the returned Boxer indemnity-money and saw the *blue marble baths and the luxuries* provided for the students and professors, I said to my American companions, using the words of Emerson, "*I am sure God does not like your benevolence or your learning* much better than He likes *your frauds and wars.*"

The French Montaigue says, "All other knowledge is hurtful to him who has not *the science of goodness.*" Now when the children of poor people around you are actually starving, to pamper young students with marble baths and luxuries is certainly not the way to teach these students the science of goodness; on the contrary, it will even destroy any germ of goodness they may have in them and make them become ethically dwarfed. I therefore take the liberty of saying here that every dollar of the Boxer indemnity which the generous people of America have returned to China, through its misuse has become, as Emerson says, veritably a *wicked* dollar. But then, as Emerson says again, "Governments must always learn too late, that the use of dishonest agents is as ruinous for nations as for single men."

Peking, August 1, 1919.

The Shantung Question

It Would Be Black Dishonor to Ratify the Treaty Provision to Rob China

From the "New York Evening Journal"

China is a republic.

Japan is an autocracy.

The Chinese are honorable in business and peaceable in habit.

The Japanese are wily in business and notoriously war-like.

We were told that our government went to war to make democracy safe throughout the world.

Yet here the Senate is asked to ratify a treaty which puts China—a republic—at the mercy of Japan—an autocracy—a treaty which robs China of a population one-third of that of the United States and nearly as large as that of Japan.

The only excuse for this shameful and dishonorable burglary is that Japan privately promises to return the stolen goods—some time.

Well, Japan promised the world that she would return Korea to the Koreans after she had "established order" there.

You see how that promise has been kept.

洋行 AMERICAN TRADING Co. 茂生

Head Office: 25 Broad Street, New York

Japan Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe

Shanghai Office: 53 Szechuen Road
Geeral Cable Address: Amtraco

China Branches
Peking, Tientsin, Hankow

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Special Facilities for Handling Mill and Plant Supplies. Chemicals and Match Making Supplies, Factory Supplies, Iron and Steel Products and Railway Supplies.

SUNDRY LINES

EDW. R. LADEW CO.—Leather Belting
SCOTT & BOWNE—Scott's Emulsion
H. K. MULFORD & CO.—Drugs and Medicines
GEO. H. MORRILL CO.—Printing Inks, Carbon Black
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.—Store and Office Systems
AMERICAN STERILIZER CO. Sterilisers & Disinfectors
MACEY & Co.- Steel Office Equipment
CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CO.—Paints, Varnishes, Enamels
D. MOORE & CO.—Hot Blast Stoves
NICHOLAS POWER CO.—Motion Picture Projectors
SUNSET SOAP DYE CO.—Household Dyes
DAVIS & GECK—Surgical Ligatures and Sutures
MOW SUNG BRAND Specialties

WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR CO.—Household Refrigerators
EXCELSIOR MOTORCYCLE CO.—Motorcycles and Side Cars
RECTOR CHEMICAL CO. "Procaine," a local anaesthetic
THOMAS A. EDISON, INC. "Ediphone," Office Dictating Machine.

BUILDING MATERIALS

TRUSCON STEEL CO.
Reinforcing Steel
Pressed Steel
Steel Lath
Steel Sash

TRUSCON LABORATORIES
Water Prooling Paste
Masonry Paints
Steel Paints

BEAVER COMPANIES
Beaver Board
Black Board
Green Board

WEATHERPROOF COMPO BRAND ROOFING (SWASTIKA LABEL)

MACHINERY, MINING, ELECTRICAL, GENERAL

ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO., BULLOCK ELECTRIC CO.—Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Cement, Rock Crushing, Mining and Creosote Wood Preserving Machinery, Power and Pumping Plants, Hydraulic Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Generators and Transformers.

BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR CO. "Ton-a-Minute" Pilers, Elevators and Conveyors for Bagged or Boxed Material. From Ship or Lighter to Piles in the Godown.

ENGELBURG HULLER CO.—Rice Machinery.

ERIE CITY IRON WORKS—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heaters.

INGERSOLL RAND CO.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems for Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Riverting Hammers, Chippers, and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers and Beyer Barometric Condensers.

JEWELL EXPORT FILTER CO.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries Requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial Purposes and Swimming Pools.

KERR TURBINE CO. Steam Turbines.

OTIS ELEVATOR CO.—Elevators and Lifts.

RAMAPO IRON WORKS.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.

STROMBERG CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING CO. Telephones for all purposes.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.- Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.

UNITED CIARETTE MACHINE CO.—"Improved Bonsack," "U. K" and "Universal" Cigarette Machines.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.—Shoe Making Machinery and Shoe Supplies, Eyelets, Thread and Shoe Nails of all kinds,

WOLVERINE MOTOR WORKS. Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P. to 200 H. P.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO. Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.

PAPER MILLS—Complete Modern Plants and Details of all kinds.

It has been kept as Japan keeps all her promises —by cynically disregarding them.

Senator Norris is right when he says:

"The Shantung settlement cannot possibly be defended before honest men, or squared with justice or honesty. . . . It is nothing less than robbery of defenceless China."

Senator Norris is an ardent advocate of the League of Nations. Yet he says:

"I would sacrifice almost anything to get a League of Nations, but I would not commit murder or dishonor my country for it."

If we consent to this robbery of China we do dishonor our country.

We break our solemn promise to defend democracy and make weak people safe.

We stand convicted at the judgment seat of history of hypocrisy, treachery and faleshood.

No nation can afford to take upon itself such a shame.

Nor can any sophistry or any glittering generalities or any fine phrases hide the open and apparent repudiation of all our pledges and the black dishonor which the ratification of this robbery of Republican China by despotic Japan would be.

We do not see how Mr. Wilson or any other man can have the face to justify or excuse this international burglary of a weak Republic by an unscrupulous and militaristic autocracy, and then declare, in the same breath, that our sons died to make democracy and the rights of weak peoples safe everywhere in the world.

We should hate to have the task of repeating these declarations and excusing this crime against China and against our national faith and honor above the graves of our dead, who thought they were dying for the good name of America and the rights and liberties of the oppressed peoples in all the world.

We should expect the very dead to rise from their blood-stained sepulchres to rebuke such cant and hypocrisy as that.

Serious Trouble Forecasted for Shantung

From the "Sin Wan Pao"

The whole country is engaged in the fight of Shantung; but credit for the most vigorous part of the fight is due to the Shantung people who are the most intimately concerned. It is they who are having the most to suffer. A powerful alien foe is doing all in his power to provoke hostilities. Oppressed and humiliated, our compatriots in the unfortunate province are allowed neither to voice their complaints nor to exchange blow for blow. The authorities are assuming an invidious attitude towards the Shantung people, who may be compared to victims of a wrecked ship struggling in deep water or miserable wretches caught in devouring flames. The moment is opportune for the functions of a truly faithful official who will give consolation to the people and protect the rights of the nation. Our present government is, however, only eager to satisfy the foreigners and has no scruple in oppressing the people. The idiotic Ma Liang is permitted to ill-treat the people without any restrictions. Shen Min-chang, who commands the respect of the people, is removed without the least hesitation. That a violent storm will arise in Shantung is a foregone condition.

Chinese-Japanese Relations Near Breaking Point

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"

The relations between China and Japan are reaching the breaking point. Educated Chinese all agree that the boycott is not directed against the Japanese people but against the militarists who control the Tokio government. We still have hopes for the Japanese people as a whole. The Japanese students who are now visiting China should first of all recognise the goodwill of the Chinese peple towards the Japanese people. The latter have before them an excellent opportunity of overthrowing the militarists. In China, the movement of eradicating militarism is making rapid progress. It is impossible to say when we will achieve complete success; but the task is within the range of possibility. We would like to exchange views with the Japanese students in connection with the anti-militarism campaign.

Transforming Shantung to "the Dark Abyss of Hell"

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"

All the provinces without a single exception are laboring under the military yoke; but the people of Shantung are especially unfortunate. As the Shantung question directly concerns themselves, the Shantung people have been working in a very strenuous manner. They have fought valiantly although their efforts have not been crowned with immediate success. Many irresponsible Japanese are endeavoring to create trouble in Shantung, causing our country no end of trouble. The immediate victims are of course the Shantung people. If the local officials were at all honest and patriotic, they could have given some comfort to the Shantung people by espousing their cause with earnest sympathy. Unfortunately the Shantung people have such a heartless man like Ma Liang to deal with. As if acting under Satanic instructions, Ma tries to drive the people of Shantung into the yonder world. To render the situation more intolerable a Chu Yang-kaung is now sent to Shantung to oppress the people of that unfortunate province. Shantung will soon be transformed into the dark abyss of hell if the present state of things is allowed to continue.

Effectiveness of the Boycott

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

The boycott is a voluntary act of the people as a demonstration of their patriotism. This boycott is, comparatively speaking, more effective than the last one. Statistics issued by foreign Powers serve to bear out the truth of this. This is due to the enthusiasm of the merchants themselves. Many of them had, however, bought a large quantity of Japanese goods before the boycott movement was started. Since these goods have been paid for by the Chinese merchants, they must not be regarded as Japanese properties. To destroy such goods is merely to increase the loss of the Chinese merchants. The losses will also be considerable if the goods, instead of being destroyed, were stored away. At the beginning of the movement, it was not advisable to allow such goods to be sold as they might mislead the public. Now that the movement is systematized, the goods under detention may be released. Some argue that this procedure may afford opportunities to the unscrupulous merchants to sell Japanese goods as a regular business. This can be avoided by careful investigation.

THE General Electric Company is the largest manufacturer of electrical apparatus in the world. For many years it has been the acknowledged leader of the electrical industry. Its employees number nearly 100,000, in a dozen large plants throughout the United States and foreign countries. Associated with it are many of the leading scientists and engineers of the world.

The General Electric Company electrifies railroads, terminals, factories and mills; harnesses waterfalls and rivers; equips electric light and power plants in villages and cities. It manufactures electric generators and motors of all kinds and all sizes for every power purpose. It specializes in electric power equipment for factories, textile mills, street railways, mining operations and manufacturing of every kind. The Company manufactures a complete line of insulated wire and cable, instruments, wiring devices, insulators, searchlights, electric fans, etc.

In the field of artificial illumination this Company dominates. It manufactures lamps for the home, the street, factory and office, for electric signs, automobiles, shipping, and every purpose where electric light is used.

Every electric project, every factory problem of artificial light or electric power, every operation where electrical energy may be used, should be referred to our nearest office or representative.

INTERNATIONAL
GENERAL ELECTRIC
COMPANY, INC.

Distributors for the GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. outside of the United States

General Sales Offices 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK and Schenectady, N.Y.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST

JAPAN: Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Tokio; Bagnall & Hillier, Yokohama; International General Electric Company, Inc., Yokohama

PHILIPPINES: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: International General Electric Company, Soerabaya, Java

CHINA: Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai

General Representative in the Far East outside of Japan: CHINA GENERAL EDISON COMPANY, INC., Shanghai

49D-1

Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, "Kalee," Shanghai.
Telephone Central 666

The only American Hotel in China.

Under French Management

130 Rooms, each with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE

Grand Hotel Kalee

Centrally Located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads, Shanghai.

News from Peking and Tientsin

P. J. Lawless, Inspector of the British Municipal Police, left Tientsin on Thursday for Shanhaikwan on vacation.

E. K. Howe, of the Robert Dollar Company, Shanghai, is now visiting in Tientsin on business connected with his firm.

Mme. de Rossi, wife of the Consul-General for Italy at Shanghai, left Tientsin on August 5 for Kiukiang, where she will spend a part of the summer.

Dr. C. D. Tenney, having completely recovered from his recent illness, is spending a few days in Peking, having come from Peitaiho on private business.

A. Ramsay, Peking correspondent of the *Hongkong Daily Press* and of the *New York Times*, and acting correspondent of the Associated Press, who was in Peitaiho for the week-end, has now returned to Peking.

Mrs. Kitching, wife of R. N. Kitching of Fearon, Daniel & Company, has returned to Tientsin recently from America where she spent a year's holiday. Mrs. Kitching was accompanied by her two children.

A mandate issued on August 2 appointed Wang Huai-ching Commander-in-chief of the Peking Gendarmerie and abolished the office of Co-Director of Military Affairs of Chihli, which was previously held by General Wang.

Mrs. A. D. Rider, mother of A. G. Robinson of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A., and Miss Vance, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Kansas City, have arrived in Tientsin this week. They were met by Mr. Robinson at Tongku.

It is here learned that the Japanese authorities at Tsingtao have given the Asiatic Petroleum Company notice to quit their present site, on the ground that the presence of tanks and pipelines to the wharf is detrimental to the public interest.

Adams McCay, editor of the *Sun*, Australia, and Mr. Monnett, special representative of the Hearst papers in America, after having visited in Peking for a few days, are leaving for Australia and America respectively on Sunday evening.

At a Cabinet meeting held on Wednesday it was decided to abolish the detention camp for enemy subjects in the Sihoutzu Temple in Fangshanhsien. The prisoners detained in that camp will shortly be transferred to a smaller place for keeping for the time being.

The Chinese convicted of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Gumpert, of Tientsin, was taken out of the Ying Wu-chu on Wednesday and shot on the execution ground just outside the West Gate, Inspector Almond, of the B. M. C. Police, witnessed the execution.

The Peking students have cabled the following to the U. S. Senate: "Hearty thanks for supporting China's claims. Japan maltreating Shantung students. Appeal you maintain your righteous stand. Peking Students' Union." This telegram was dispatched on August 2.

Anton Gunter, who was arrested by the Chinese Police in the ex-Austrian Concession, Tientsin, last Monday and eight ounces of opium and a quantity of cartridges were found in his possession, has now established his Polish citizenship and has therefore been handed to the French Police for trial at Tientsin.

F. R. March, of the Chinese Native Customs in Tientsin, left Tientsin on Thursday evening by the *Tungchow* on transfer to Mengtze on the Yunnan-Burma border. Mr. Marsh, however, will not remain long in Mengtze as his resignation from the Customs Service and return to the United States will take effect in about a month's time.

The United States army transport is arriving to-day in Chinwangtao with about 300 reliefs for the Fifteenth Infantry in Peking and will take away about 200 to be discharged in the United States. The transport will return to America about August 10. Mr. Julean Arnold and family will go to San Francisco on it.

Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang has telegraphed to the government here that the committee to discuss the question concerning the cancellation of the Boxer indemity has already been organized in Paris. In his telegram Mr. Lu asks the government to tell him its policy and give him immediate instructions.

The bill on the restoration of friendly relations between China and Germany having been passed by parliament, the Cabinet has made a draft mandate, which after being approved at a Cabinet meeting will be promulgated soon. Upon the publication of the mandates, all the Foreign legations in Peking will be officially informed of its contents.

It is reported in Peking that Japan has arranged with the An Fu Club to get control of the Ninghsiang coal mines in Hunan and to advance $4,000,000. It is also said that efforts are being made to get General Chang Ching-yao to send troops to the field to rid the area of persons likely to prevent the extension of the mining area from ten to thirty square *li*.

The released surplus of the Salt Revenue for the last month amounts to $3,000,000, of which $800,-

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

Capital and Surplus U.S. $6,500,000 **Undivided Profits U.S. $2,563,000.00**

H. T. S. GREEN, *President & General Manager*

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C. SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232 Montgomery Street.

EASTERN BRANCHES:

CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya

WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R. Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Chinese merchants and individual Chinese depositors are afforded every modern banking service at lowest rates.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

000 will be set aside for the administrative expenses of the Central government, $1,000,000 for the payment of various troops in the Metropolitan District, $200,000 for educational purposes, and $500,000 for military expenses of the frontier provinces.

The cholera epidemic has broken out in North China and is already counting off its toll by hundreds in Fengtien and Chihli provinces. About fifty cases are being reported daily in Tientsin. As yet no cases among the foreign community are reported except four cases (two of which were fatal) at the American Barracks in Tientsin.

A further addition to the staff of the American legation in Peking is L. B. Meekins, a Trade Commissioner of the Department of Commerce, who is now on his way out to act as assistant to Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache. Mr. Meekins has had considerable experience in the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Department of Commerce in America.

H. A. Wilbur and Dr. John Lee of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China, are in Peitaiho for a few days in connection with planning with secretaries, who arrived in China within this year, for their new fields of work following the language study period in Peking. Mrs. R. S. Hall, of Lotus Hills, gave a tea in their honor on Wednesday.

T. S. Sun, managing director of the Chuchin Railway, has recently resigned from the office of Chinese delegate to the International Board of Directors for the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway in order to take over the business interests of his brother, Sun Tu-sun, who died a few weeks ago. Mr. Sun is now staying in Tientsin where he will make his future home.

N. F. Kelsey, of the Anglo-Chinese College in Tientsin, who was severely hurt by falling from the Peking-Muken train last Friday, and later taken to the Tongshan Hosital, has had the front part of his left foot amputated. The toes were taken off when the train passed over his foot and it was found necessary to take a few more of the small bones away in order to make a clean amputation.

Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to Peking, and Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, left for Tientsin on Wednesday evening, and were entertained there at dinner by Mr. Heintzleman, American Consul-General. Mr. Reinsch left by the midnight train for Peitaiho, and Mr. Arnold is remaining in Tientsin for a few days and will then proceed to Washington, D. C., for a two or three months' trip on official business.

It is learned from the Peking Syndicate here that within a few days Col. Smallwood, an English aviator of international reputation, will arrive in Shanghai to advise the Chinese government on the placing of aerodromes, on air-routes, and stations for the contemplated mail and passenger service to be inaugurated between Peking and Shanghai. A little later, a fleet of 6 new Handley Page aeroplanes sold to the government by the Peking Syndicate will arrive in China.

J. Donald C. Rogers, second secretary of the American legation in Peking, has been transferred to the American legation at Siam, where he will act as Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* in place of J. C. White. Mr. Rogers came to Peking in 1917 as third secretary and was advanced to the rank of second secretary late last winter. He will be replaced at Peking by R. Atherton, who has been second secretary at the American Embassy in Tokio for the last year and a half. Mr. Atherton is expected to arrive in Peking early in September.

The Central government has this week received a joint petition signed by all the proprietors of the yarn factories in China stating that as yarn is urgently needed in the country it is imperative that the government should give special facilities to the yarn factories, and requesting that the Customs Authorities be instructed to exempt all machineries purchased from foreign countries for the manufacture of yarn from taxation. The petition was referred to the Ministry of Finance and the Customs Administration. The latter after careful considera- have declined to grant the request.

News from Hankow

The buying demand continues good for white tallow and wood oil. Cotton is easier on account of the tightness in the money market. Sessamum seed has advanced, but supplies are now insignificant.

News of flood damage in the upper Han River and many places along the Yangtze are received daily and many homeless refugees from the damaged districts are arriving here. The provincial authorities are considering relief measures.

Yang Tu, said to have been one of the most active promotors of the monarchical movement of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916 and director-general of the Hankow Reconstructiou Bureau in 1912, is visiting Hankow at present. He will probably visit his home in Hunan.

It is rumored that the Asia Banking Corporation in Hankow has bought a site for their new office building just beyond the new establishment of the International Banking Corporation opposite the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in the British Concession, Hankow.

The merchants of the Piece Goods Guild in a recent meeting passed upon the resolution of stopping to buy Japanese yarn. According to the resolution each business house is to give a security of Tls. 500 to the Guild which will be confiscated in case of violation.

The Special Administrative District of Hankow, the ex-German Concession now under the control of the Chinese, has called into its service four doctors for examining cholera infected persons in that district. The examination office opened on Wednesday, August 6.

The prices of all grades of rice have advanced considerably owing to the supplies from different agricultural districts being curtailed by the flood disaster in Hupeh. The rice crops of Hunan are reported to have been seriously injured by the dry weather there.

Vice-Admiral W. L. Rodgers, Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, arrived in port on August 4 on board the U. S. S. *General Aalva*. He is on an inspection trip around the various stations and expects to leave for Changsha in the near future.

In consequence of the official declaration of Shanghai as a cholera infected port, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to eliminate Shanghai for the time being as a port of call. The Russian Volunteer Fleet will also suspend temporarily the calls of its steamers at that port on their return voyages.

It is reported that Manchester prices on piece goods are still advancing and at the present moment dealers will not think of placing orders for their next year's requirements. Prices for spot and near arrival cargo are steady and the market is very quiet as is usual during August. Deliveries are rather poor.

General Wu Kwang-hsing, brother-in-law of General Tuan Chi-jui of Peking, is down here in Hankow from Peking where it is learned he made a report of his investigation trip to the lower Yangtze provinces. He is now staying in the ex-German concession and is planning to proceed to the upper Yangtze.

Leigh C. Winters, special representative of the International Savings Society of Shanghai, is in town for a few days on business for his company whose Hankow agency is Andersen, Meyer & Company. He is on a tour of inspection of the various agencies, having just returned from Siam and Indo-China where new offices are being opened.

According to the meteorological analysis for July last of the Griffith John College Meteorological Station, the weather here was on the whole dry and cool, but with very severe thunderstorms, accompanied by rain and wind which did great damage. The total rainfall of the month is almost three times as much as that of the corresponding month of last year.

According to the Kuling Estate census taken July 28-31, the numbers of residents of different nationalities are as follows: American 664, British 528, German 112, Swedes 72, Russian 32, French 30, Norwegian 30 Finnish 30, Japanese 16, Swiss 15, Italian 6, Dutch 3, Belgian 2, and Greek 1, totalling 1,541. There are only 11 Chinese residents in the estate.

It is undertood that the Hupeh People's Union is urging the provincial assembly and the chamber of commerce to send a cablegram to the U.S. Senate to express the people's heartiest appreciation of their fight against the Paris decision regarding Shantung. The Union would have taken up this work itself were it not for the fact that it has not been formally inaugurated.

E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Hankow, entertained Vice-Admiral W. L. Rodgers, Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, to tiffin at his Consulate on August 4, when there were present Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan, military governor of Hupeh, Dr. Wu Chung-hsien, commissioner for foreign affairs in Hankow, and some leading Americans of Hankow.

Eighty pieces of Japaneses piecegoods that were offered for sale by a Chinese merchant under the name of native goods were recently detected by the Students' Union in Hankow, and with the consent of the owner they were burnt before the public on August by the students. A patriotic address was made by the students before the crowd. The goods burnt were worth about Tls. 500.

The Wuchang Government Mint is not coining so many dollars as it was a week or two back, the dollars having been eased to 71.1-71.3 buyers and sellers respectively, according to the weekly report on finance and money market in Hankow of the British Chamber of Commerce. During the past week very few bills were offered for forward business and none for ready business.

The First Cotton Mill of Wuchang, an enterprise by Chinese merchants, has received its machinery order from England and after the installation the plant will be immediately operated as the demand for native yarn is ever on the increase. It was the non-arrival of machinery that has delayed the operation of the plant.

Verne Clair, of the International Bank at Hankow, and his mother, Mrs. J.K. Clair, departed for Shanghai on August 5. The latter is going to America and Mr. Clair is being transferred to the Shanghai office of the same bank. Mr. Clair was an active mem-

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Products

Ready mixed Paints	Cement Paints	Colors
Paste Paints	Calcimine	Pigments
Flat Wall Paints	Stains	Chemicals
	Varnishes	Disinfectants
	Dyestuffs	Wood Preservatives

Uses

For walls, floors, furniture, wood work, outside painting, iron roofs, protection against insects, etc.

Reliability

The trade mark of the Sherwin-Williams Company has been the safeguard for the user for more than 50 years. It appears on every Sherwin-Williams product as the mark of quality and reliability.

Color cards, prices and information upon request to

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Building Division, Shanghai

4-6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai Telephone Central—778

Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kalgan, Canton, Cnangsha, Tsinan, Urga, Vladivostock, Yunnanfu.

ber of the American community in Hankow and the Americans showed their appreciation of him by presenting him on his departure with a magnificent loving cup.

The teams of the Hankow Baseball Club and the U. S. S. *Wilmington* played a baseball game on August 1 resulting in a victory for the Navy team by the score 12-11. Another game was played between the same combatants on August 3, which was a tie of 6-6. The local team is much weakened by losing its star player, Verne Clair, of the International Bank, who left for Shangai on Tuesday, August 5.

Owing to the heavy rainfall in this part of the country during last summer, the Yangtze water is at its highest and the Chang Chi-tung dike which protects the low-lying suburb north of Hankow is in constant danger of being overflooded. More than 1,000 workers and soldiers are at work day and night to protect the dike, for in the event of its being overflooded thousands of homesteads in the suburb will be washed away.

In accordance with a Peking instruction, the Hupeh Industrial Bureau is at present considering plans for the enlargement of the first and second cotton experiment stations at Wuchang. These stations are among the most successful cotton experimental stations in China and through their experiments the American cotton is confirmed to be suitable for this land. However, the farmers have not yet introduced the American cotton into their fields.

Dr. George E. Vincent, Rodger S. Greene and Dr. Edward H. Hume were back here from Changsha on August 4 after a short visit of inspection to that port. In company with them is Dr. J. B. Grant of the Hunan Yale Hospital in Changsha. Dr. Vincent is the president of the Rockefeller Foundation and is now investigating the medical institutions in China helped by the Foundation. He left with Mr. Greene for the lower Yangtze on August 4.

Correction: In this department of the REVIEW for August 2, appeared a news item to the effect that certain mining development enterprises in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi were being promoted as a joint enterprise by Liang Shi-yi and Andersen, Meyer & Company. Since this news item appeared, we have been informed that the news item in question is inaccurate and that Andersen, Meyer & Company had never heard of the proposition.

At a recent conference the Industrial Bureau of Hupeh decided upon the following four measures: (1) Establish experimental stations of forestry and animal breeding in southern Hupeh; (2) open the idle mountains, land and lakes to cultivation by the people; (3) a factory for the poor should be opened in every district within this year; and (4) develop great commercial marts in the province by improving the waterway transportation facility.

The Wuchang Paper Mill now under the ownership of native merchants is petitioning the provincial authorities for the cancelling of *likin* on their raw materials in transit, as the same franchisement has been granted to the Government Paper Mill at Shenkiaki, near Hankow. The raw materials for paper manufacture are supplied from the various rural districts and the *likin* levied on them is an onerous item in the cost of production of the paper.

Hankow, August 9, 1919.

09-489

Chinese - American Company

General-Importers and Exporters

Shanghai—Hankow—Peking—Kobe—Boston—New York.

Cable Address—Chiam—all codes

REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA FOR

American Rolling Mill Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Galvanized Sheets
Armco Iron Black Sheets
Armco Iron Enamelling Sheets
Armco Iron Polished Sheets
Armco Iron Blue Annealed Sheets
Armco Iron Tank Plates

California Corrugated Culvert Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Road Culverts
Armco Iron Flumes
Armco Iron Signs
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

News from Canton

Chu Nin-tso, M. P., will speak at the Canton Y. M. C. A. on the experiences of the peace conference in Europe.

Carl Crow, manager of the Chun Mei News Agency at Shanghai, is expected in Canton within the next few days.

On July 27 a meeting was held in the East Garden for the memorial service of Dr. Jieme Tien-yu who died a few months ago at Hankow.

A. W. Pontius, American Consul, has left Canton for America on leave. During his absence Carl D. Meinhardt, Vice-Consul, will be in charge of the American Consulate-General.

C. F. Garstin is now Acting Consul-General for Great Britain in Canton during the absence of Dr. J. W. Jamieson, C. M. G., now in charge of the British Consulate-General at Shanghai.

A Native Manufactured Products Exposition is now under organization in Canton. This will help the merchants to save time in seeking goods to sell since they are forbidden to sell Japanese goods.

The military government has ordered to be finished a number of medals which will be awarded to those who have done good work for the government. The cost of the medals is worth about $20,000.

The Hotel "Asia," the largest building in Canton, in the building of the Sun Company, is opening in Canton. This hotel, together with the Oriental Hotel, the Great Eastern Hotel and the Western Hotel, forms one of the largest hotels along the Bund.

The Canton Police will equip its own telephone system between their headquarters and the different stations. The efficiency of the city system is always lacking and it often causes much serious delay in important cases.

Reports from Kuangsi province indicate that General Lu Ying-ting, the most powerful militarist of the South, while preparing for war, has not made any move either for a conflict with Yunnan as reported or for coming down to Canton.

By order of the military governor, three Hongkong newspapers, the *Tsen Wan Pao*, the *Hongkong Shun Pao* and the *Tai Kwong Pao*, have been refused admission to Canton. The usual charge of giving false reports has been made against them.

More than $1,200,000 are needed by the local government at Canton alone to clear the back payments due to the army. To raise the funds, the Canton government will sell public lands at exceedingly low prices in order to attract more buyers.

Licensed Aviators Yang Sen-yat, See Kwong-fai and George Woo returned from Cheng Chow for the summer vacation and departed yesterday as General Chen Ching-ming, Commander of the Kwong-ting troops at Foo-kien, desires their services.

The military government has lately decided to raise $20,000,000 worth of public bonds for established industrial undertakings. To start with the government desires to organize a bank issuing 80,000 shares of $10 each. The name of the bank will be the Yu Kwok Bank.

The Athletic and the Rowing Clubs now have several hundred members each of Canton native

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

I—B Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building

SHANGHAI

Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address "Solano"

merchants. They have entered into various kinds of sports and games. The Ching Wu Athletic Club is negotiating for the purchase of land for a permanent club house.

The citizens of Hunan province have communicated with the military government protesting against the holding of another election for members of the Provincial Assembly there under the management of the Northern Tuchun. Hunan, like Fukien, is partly held by Southern troops.

In order that his office, using about $40,000 a month, will get its expenses, the Acting Civil Governor, Chang Chin-fang, has ordered the Chip Sheng Gambling Syndicate to pay its revenue directly to the civil governor's office, instead of paying through the regular channel, the Bureau of Finance.

The boycott still holds on in Canton. On account of this, many department stores such as the Sincere Co. and the Sun Co. keep a very dull market. All the dry fish shops have no market at all. The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. have received a very effectual blow from a rival tobacco company.

Since the issue of $2,000,000 of new notes by the Kuangsi government and the gradual loss of confidence in former Inspector-General Lu Ying-ting, the powerful militarist in the South who has gone to the side of the Anfu Club in Peking, the paper money of that province has fallen from 95 to 32 per cent of its face value.

On July 23 the students in Canton again assembled together and marched to the office of the military government with an appeal on three questions: (1) Diplomatic questions; (2) Civil Government Questions; and (3) the Government Law Schools Principalship Question. They were well received by the Administrative Directors.

Under the auspices of the Canton Students' Union and the Vacation Bible School Committee, more than 1,800 poor boys and girls are able to have some schooling this summer. Students in Canton are considering the opening of a regular daily newspaper and they have requested Mr. Hin Wong, an adviser to the Students Union, to present a plan for the purpose.

An address will be presented to Sir Reginald Stubbs, G. C. M. G., the new Governor of Hongkong, on his arrival. The sub-committee to draft the address consists of Hon. H. E. Pollock, Hon. S. H. Dodwell, Hon. C. G. Alabaster, Hon. Lau Chu-pak, Hon. Ho Fook, W. S. Tso, J. Scott, Mr. Harston, Mr. Kotewell, C. H. P. Hay, C. D. Wilkinson, A. H. Compton, M. K. Lo and Chau Sui-ki.

Wong Woon-ting, a labor leader of the Canton Machinists' Union, who was recently arrested in connection with the political strike here, was released on July 29. His fellow machinists and the Overseas Chinese Labor Association held public receptions on July 30 and 31 in honor of his release. His arrest and release, as is usually the case, have encouraged the labor cause.

The proposed land registration regulations for the Canton Municipality have been published for public criticism and study. Canton will gradually be changed into a modern city, and the ancient city wall, now being demolished, may be gone within the next eight weeks. To-day but a small part of the wall is left. The tramway concession will be formally granted within two weeks.

Four representatives of the Cantonese community at Shanghai, Techen Wu, Tong Po-au, Kong Chen-chin and Hsu Bin-chin, arrived in Canton on July 29. They have come to present the views of the Cantonese in Shanghai regarding the different political questions of the day. They have stated that the Cantonese are unanimous in favor of Dr. Wu Ting-fang for the civil governorship of Kuangtung.

The Kuangtung Electric Supply Company will increase its capital by $2,000,000, the present shareholders having the first option on all stocks to be issued. The original capital is $1,500,000, and the company has made a profit of more than $8,000,000 since its incorporation some ten years ago. Recently the company bought machinery from America amounting to $1,400,000 for improvements.

The Provincial Assembly of Kuangtung is blocking the grant of the Canton tramway concession to the Luen Chih Company, a new corporation registered at Hongkong. The Assembly holds that the terms of the concession shall be passed by its members before the government has the power to give the franchise. The Luen Chih Company is offering a gratuity of Hk. $1,000,000 and agrees to advance a loan to the Canton Municipality of $500,000 for the desired concession.

As a temporary relief to the poor during the present high price of rice at Hongkong, nine stations have been established for the distribution of "congee." The Hongkong government has appointed a food inspector to deal with the present problem, taking over some of the stocks if necessary. The government, it is understood, will not try to interfere with shipping and exports if possible. Some government offices and several large firms in Hongkong are giving extra allowances to their employees in view of the dearth of rice there.

In spite of a favorable harvest from the rice crops of the first half year in the districts of Kuangtung, the price is exceptionally high. Because of the dearth of rice in Hongkong, $21 and upwards a picul, many Cantonese are smuggling rice into Hongkong. Moreover, the prospect of the next harvest is still uncertain, the rains expected this time of the year in several districts having failed to come and thus forcing many farmers to withhold the sales of the present paddy they have. Unless smuggling is stopped and some official action of the right kind taken, rice riots of a serious nature may be seen in Canton and other parts of the province. Imported Wuhu rice is selling at $7.10 a picul to-day. Peanut oil and sugar are also rising in price in Canton. Oil, formerly sold at about $7.50 a jar of 30 catties, is now selling at $10, and sugar has risen from 10 to 40 cents a catty.

The plan of the future development of the City of Canton proposed by the Canton Public Works gives the following statistics:

(1) Bridges 5	$70,000
(2) Culverts 13	$39,000
(3) Roads in West Bund 12,300 ft.	$117,000
(4) Roads in the City for the first stage 72,400 ft.	$80,000
(5) Fire Steamers 3	$150,000
(6) Public Parks 2	$300,000
(7) Markets 2	$200,000
Total	$2,027,000

The Hongkong branch of the Asia Banking Corporation, the new American bank, opened its doors to business in the Astor House Buildings, Hongkong, on July 21, the event being celebrated by a reception to which all members of the business community were invited. The branch is in the charge of David N. Biggan, formerly manager of the American Express Company in Hongkong and Shanghai, who will be assisted by C. E. Smith, formerly of the Guaranty Trust Company, London. The aim of the bank is to foster business between Hongkong, South China and the United States and offers a direct banking service. The guests at the reception were welcomed by R. Dawson, vice-president and general manager of the Corporation, and W. W. Besson, assistant secretary, Shanghai.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, China's Modern Law Maker, a Yale Graduate.

(王寵惠)

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, president of the Civil and Criminal Law Codification Commission, is a Chinese jurisprudent of international repute, and has made a thorough study of Chinese ancient laws. He is mainly responsible for the second revision of the Criminal Code which has been recently completed.

Born at Kwangsheng in 1882, Dr. Wang studied at the Peiyang University, Tientsin, between 1895 and 1900. During the Boxer rising, he went to Japan to study political affairs. Upon his completion of the study, he went to America to pursue a higher education. In 1904 he received his D. C. L. degree from Yale University. While in America, Dr. Wang translated the German Civil Code into English and acted as co-editor of the "Journal of the American Bar Association.

In 1905 Dr. Wang studied jurisprudence and international law in England, France and Germany. In the course of his post-graduate work, he was called to the English Bar at the Inner Temple. In 1907 he was appointed by the Chinese government as assistant to Lu Cheng-

hsiang, China's representative to the Second Hague Conference.

In the first revolution in 1911, Kuangtung elected Dr. Wang as its representative to attend the conference at Nanking for the discussion of the form of government for China. Later he was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Provisonal Government. In March of 1912 Dr. Wang was appointed first Minister of Justice of the newly formed republican government at Peking.

In July of 1912 Dr. Wang resigned from the office of Minister of Justice upon the resignation of Tang Shao-yi from the premiership. On his resignation he was appointed Chief Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Wang instead of accepting the new appointment went to Shanghai where he was soon afterwards engaged by the Chunghua Book Publishing Company as its chief editor.

Between 1914 and 1916 Dr. Wang acted concurrently as vice-president of the Fu Tan College. His interests in national affairs while being occupied with educational works were as great as ever. In 1915, when the Yuan Shih-kai monarchical movement was started, for instance, he played no small part in frustrating it. In April of 1916 he was appointed to take charge of foreign affairs in Kuangtung.

In 1917 Dr. Wang was appointed president of the Law Codification Commission, which post he is still holding with great credit to himself. Respected by foreigners and Chinese alike, Dr. Wang is one of the most promising intellectual leaders of China.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

August 12. The Japanese Minister, Mr. Obama, calls at the Waichiaopu (Foreign Office) and intimates Japan's readiness to return Kiaochow to China within 2 years, but in return for this consideration, Japan expected compensations elsewhere.

SIBERIA

August 12. Partial traffic is resumed on the Chinese Eastern Railway, most of the strikers having resumed work following threats from the military authorities. ——The Government of Outer Mongolia is stated to have received appeals for help from Admiral Koltchak and to be now making preparations to send him assistance.

GENERAL

August 3. In order to contribute towards the reduction in the high cost of living in America the U. S. War Department orders the immediate sale to the general public of all surplus army foodstuffs.——Roumanian troops enter Budapest; the Hungarians maintain that this action is contrary to the agreement with General Rurescu.

August 4. Damage to the extent of about a million dollars is done to Liverpool shops by rioters; 350 arrests are made.

August 5. A proposition is brought forward in the British House of Commons on the initiative of King George providing for substantial grants to the leaders of the British Army and Navy who had taken part in the war; Admiral Beatty heads the list with £100,000.

"Hand made Championship" Tennis Balls

The Best and Cheapest For the Season
Try a dozen and prove it.

Squires Bingham Co.

Store of Quality
17-A Nanking Road Tel. Central 4770
SHANGHAI

SZECHWAN GRASS CLOTH

Width: 20 inch. Length. 29 ft.

White, Dark and Light Blue.
Price Prepaid: $7.50 per roll.

Sent postage free to any address in the world.

"Just sufficient for yonr wants. Ideal for the summer months."
Marco Polo.

Telegraphic and cable address: Widler-Chungking
Using Bentleys Complete Phrase Code.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

August 6. *Lloyd's Shipping Register*—the first uncensored issue since the war—shows that in 1919 the United Kingdom owns 34.1 per cent and the United States 24.1 per cent of the world's tonnage, compared with 41.6 per cent and 4.46 per cent respectively in 1914; the tonnage owned by the United States has increased by 6,729,000 tons compared with a decrease of 5,003,000 tons for the United Kingdom.——14 American railway unions, representing 2,000,000 workers, present to the Railroad Administration a formal demand for an immediate increase in wages.

August 7. Archduke Joseph at Budapest issues a statement in which he says it is impossible to state whether the future government of Hungary would be republican or monarchical but at any rate the new government would not negotiate with the Roumanians but would rely on the Entente.

August 8. Strikes tending or threatening are the order of the day in the United States; the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway suspends operations owing to a strike of 10,000 shopmen; the principal Broadway theaters in New York are closed owing to a strike of the actors; a street railway strike in

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1950 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Brooklyn, New York, leads to rioting; in Chicago the injection of the race question into the labor situation effects the stock yards where 100,000 workers threaten to go on strike.

Men and Events

G. St. Maur Stocker, of Swatow, is visiting in Shanghai this week. He is accompanied by his wife and family.

Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, returned to Shanghai from Vancouver on Tuesday, August 12.

W. W. Fowler, treasurer of the Chinese-American Company, Shanghai, arrived here per s. s. *Empress of Japan* on August 12.

Carl Crow, of the Chun Mei News Agency, returned to Shanghai on Saturday per s. s. *Empress of Asia* from Canton.

E. B. Waite, manager for the Orient of Getz Bros. Ltd., returned to Shanghai on Saturday, August 9, per s. s. *Empress of Asia.*

This from the *Chicago Tribune*: Another problem promises to eliminate itself. The Koreans believe it is better to die for independence than to live under Japanese rule.

E. B. Rose, of the law firm of Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, Shanghai, departed for a three weeks' trip to Japan on Saturday, August 9, per s. s. *Empress of Asia.*

L. Naftaly, local agent of Arkell & Douglass, importers and exporters, departed for America on Saturday, August 9, per s. s. *Empress of Asia* on a business trip.

J. Morgan Clement, Special U. S. Trade Commissioner for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has been in China for several months, was in Shanghai this week on his way to Peking.

A. E. Zucker, of the English Department of the Peking Union Medical College, Peking, who has been travelling in Japan, the Philippine Islands and China, was in Shanghai this week and is planning to depart for America.

Consul-General Thomas Sammons, of the American Consulate, Shanghai, departed for Dairen on a three weeks' trip to be spent in Korea and Manchuria. W. R. Dorsey will act as Consul-in-Charge during the absence of Mr. Sammons.

At 7.30, on August 9, the Phonetic Association in connection with the Commercial Press Correspondence School met at the Y. M. C. A. Cafe. Beside the members of the Association, there were a number of prominent Chinese educators present.

J. P. Williams, former Manila agent of the China Mail Steamship Company, has arrived in Shanghai and will act as agent for the company here. F. C. Charman, who has been acting agent of the China Mail Steamship Company at Shanghai, will be local agent of the Admiral Line, which will open offices on Szechuen Road in the near future.

According to the *China Press* of August 12, a number of Japanese firms have been blacklisted by the Federation of British Industries. This action is due to the fact that certain Japanese firms had been trading with the enemy before the declaration of peace. Six Japanese firms have been named on the black list so far, including some of the largest general trading companies of the country.

At a special meeting of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society on Tuesday, August 12, Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, the recently appointed vice-president of the society, outlined the new program for the development of the Red Cross. Other business matters were discussed, and Y. C. Tong, of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, was elected managing director of the Red Cross.

A limited number of the second issue of the Postal Atlas of China is on sale at the "Enquiries Counter," Peking Road Post Office, at $12 per copy. The Atlas consists of 46 maps, the index giving approximate longitude and latitude. While prepared for the use of the Postal Service, the volume is of general interest and utility, as it shows all Chinese Post Offices and Agencies, with courier lines and connecting distances; railways and waterways used for carriage of mails are also indicated.

Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Roger S. Greene, resident director of the China Medical Board, arrived in Shanghai this week after travelling through North and Central China, and will make a survey of the field here. While the Shanghai Medical School has been incorporated, and holds a charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, the decision as to the time of constructing the buildings will be made at the annual meeting of the China Medical Board and of the Rockefeller Foundation, to be held in New York in December.

"The Advertising Agent" was the subject discussed by Carl Crow, of the Chun Mei News Agency, at the last meeting of the Advertising Club of China held at the Carlton Cafe on Wednesday evening, August 13. Mr. Crow emphasized the fact that if the

advertising agency in China, which started to perform a service for its clients, which studied markets and marketing systems, preferences and aversions as to brands and chops, the likes and dislikes of the people of the various provinces, they would soon be in a position to give the merchant or manufacturer a service which he could not get from compradores and shroffs, and would play an important part in the development of China.

The party of Chinese students who are departing for America to enter the various colleges and universities to continue their education on Saturday, August 16, per s. s. *Columbia*, were entertained at the Columbia Country Club on Friday afternoon, August 8, at tea. On Saturday afternoon, August 9, they were guests of various organizations at Nanyang College, and on Sunday afternoon, August 10, they were guests at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at 120 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The following organizations gave a reception in their honor: World's Chinese Students' Federation, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Chinese Vocational Educational Association, the Shanghai Students' Union, the National Students' Union, the Western Returned Students' Union, the Shanghai Educational Bureau and the Shanghai Commercial Federation.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Methods Employed in Making Philippine Embroideries

THE methods used in the making of the beautifully embroidered lingerie that comes from the Philippine Islands is perhaps not known to the many wearers of these finely made and embroidered articles made with the skillful needles by the Filipinos. When the American importer shows his goods the consumer has no idea as to whether the article is a factory turned out product or is done by hand. As a matter of fact few of the processes in the making of the embroidered articles are done by machines and appliances but the great body of work is done almost altogether by hand and performed by the simple needle of the Filipino embroiderer. An interesting description (in part) showing the processes involved in the making of the Philippine embroidery has been written by Leroy Martin, of the industrial department of the Bureau of Education:

"The cloth is ordered from the mills of America and Europe and arrives in bolts at the factory in Manila several months later. As many as one hundred of these bolts, depending upon the width and weight of fabric, are packed in large wooden packing cases, and there are from thirty to one hundred yards of cloth in each bolt. From the stock room the cloth passes to the cutting room in which there is a long table, upon which the material is spread out. The cloth is laid on the table three thicknesses at a time in order that the original relative positions of warp and woof may be maintained.

"As many as 200 thicknesses of such cloth as batiste may be cut at a time and on a 75-foot table 8,000 baby pillows can be cut from cloth laid on the table at one time. The design number and the number of the thicknesses cut are pencilled on the upper layer of each particular pile of cloth. These piles are then tied up separately and put away in the cutter's *aparador* (closet) to await the next process through which the cloth must pass—stamping. Before the cloth is cut and the stampers can proceed with their work, however, the design must be determined upon and made of the desired size. When the design has been perforated it goes to the stamper. The stamped cloth then goes to another room where it is issued to brokers, contractors or leaders of groups of workers at an agreed upon price. The contractors distribute to their workers the stamped materials to be embroidered by the women of their respective communities. Any work that is not up to standard, is returned. After the embroidery is finished it is then sent to the shipping room in which it is sorted by garments, designs and sizes and made ready to be packed and shipped. Packing cases, known locally as *tampipis* (pronounced tampee pees), are used as containers in which to ship *via* parcels post as most of the embroidery is shipped. These are made of buri, pandan or bamboo and are especially desirable as they are said to serve again as packing cases after having reached the American import house. These *tampipis* are made of such a size as to contain articles to the weight of twevle pounds to conform to the limitations of the parcels post. The *tampipis* are then carefully marked to indicate the contents, addressed, stamped, and given to the postal authorities for delivery to the addressee.

"The appended table shows the various departments through which the article passes and the approximate percentage cost for each operation. In estimating the total cost to the manufacturer of the finished article a certain percentage is added to cover the overhead charges. This charge is said generally to

Pond's Vanishing Cream

Is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered—a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes," and never reappears as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing—it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

run never much below 10 per cent and seldom above 20 per cent. The overhead charges include such items of expense as rent and salaries.

"The percentages mentioned are approximate and vary in different factories.

Cost classification	*Cost percentages*
Materials	35
Stamping	2
Embroidery	35
Sewing	8
Laundry	2
Extras	15
	100."

Women and Events

Four hundred cases of soap have been shipped to Vladivostock by the Central Committee of the American Red Cross.

Miss Vera MacCallum, of Shanghai, who has been visiting in Peitaihao, returned to Shanghai this week.

A Tennis-Tea Dansant was held at the Columbia Country Club on Wednesday afternoon, August 13. The music was furnished by Kerry's Orchestra.

At San Francisco on July 30 the wedding took place of Julius Rosenfeld, of Shanghai, and Miss Genevieve Fleischman of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfeld will return to Shanghai on the s. s. *Korea Maru*.

Miss Margaret Cowen, who has been in America attending school in Joplin, Mo., returned to Shanghai per s. s. *Empress of Japan* on Tuesday, August 12, where she will remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cowen, 113 Avenue Edward VII.

Mrs. Carl Crow is planning to depart for America on the s. s. *Columbia* for several months. She will go to Portland, Ore., and then to New York after which she will return to Shanghai. Mrs. Crow will be accompanied by her daughter.

Mrs. C. S. Lobingier while in New York will attend the Public Health Conference of the Y. W. C. A. and later will attend the Board meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which meets in Washington, D. C.

The British Women's Work Association have sent 11 cases of hospital supplies to the British Red Cross in Siberia on the *Lindsay Moller*. The shipment included 1,909 garments and hospital requirements and 3,380 bandages, according to the B. W. W. A. weekly report.

Announcements have been received of the marriage at Bombay, India, of Harlo Hakes Ferris and Miss Ruby Ferris formerly of Shanghai. Miss Ferris departed in May for Bombay, where she was married to Mr. Ferris on June 18. Mr. Ferris is in the Y. M. C. A. service.

Miss Pan Nyok-ne, a former graduate of the Music and Literary Department, McTyeire School for Chinese Girls at No 4 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai returned to Shanghai this week. Miss Pan was a member of the 1919 graduating class of the Boston Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., and will join the faculty at the McTyeire High School where she will teach music.

The Construction of American Ships in China

MUCH progress is being made by the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, Shanghai, China, on the four 10,000-ton deadweight steamers ordered by the U. S. Shipping Board, in spite of the late delivery of steel materials from America and the abundance of rainfall during the last two months. The dockyard is now resounding with the rattling of the riveters, who are putting up at their best possible speed, plate after plate on these first vessels to be built by China for Uncle Sam. The ambition of China is to construct for America as good steamers as she knows how, as these vessels are to be representative of the workmanship of Chinese engineering and of the possibilities of Chinese industrial growth. Perhaps it is in the recognition of China's ambition that the U. S. Shipping Board has decided to name these four steamers respectively the *Mandarin*, *Celestial*, *Oriental* and *Cathay*.

These steamers are designed as cargo carriers, each with a deadweight of 10,000 tons and a displacement of 14,306 tons. The dimensions are: 429 feet between perpendiculars, 55 feet breadth molded and 37 feet 11½ inches depth to shelter deck with a speed of 10½ knots. They are driven by triple expansion engines of 2,600 I. H. P., supplied with superheated steam from three large "Scotch" boilers.

The keels were laid in early spring, but on account of transportation difficulties, the steel materials arrived late; and when they did arrive, those that came were not what was immediately needed. Inevitable delay had then to be incurred. There, too, had been an unusual abundance of rainfall, which prevented

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign—every foreign legation—every foreign consulate—every business house—and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

MILLARD'S REVIEW
113 Ave. Edward VII,
Shanghai.

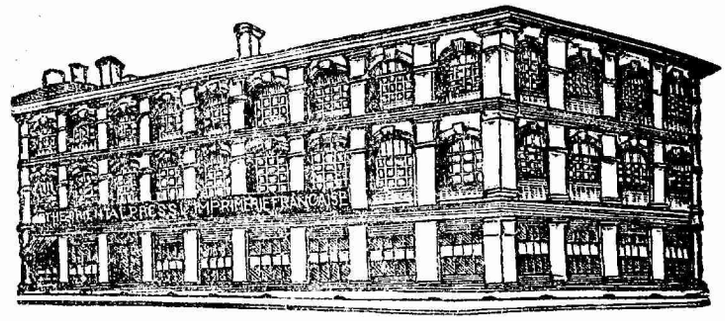
THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.



View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

09-497

effective outdoor construction. In June and the first part of July it had been raining continuously with only occasional let-ups. These difficulties are now cleared. The work is in full swing. With at least 60 per centof the raw materials already here, the dockyard has no fear of being forced to slow down work on account of lack of materials. And the weather has also relented, and will most probably stay clear for a good stretch of time ahead.

In the meantime, satisfactory progress is being made in the construction of the engines, parts of which are now being assembled. On the other hand, most of the auxiliary machinery has been finished and is ready for installation any time the vessels are launched. It is conservatively estimated that 45 per cent of the propelling machinery is completed.

Another factor which will materially assist dispatch in the construction of the vessels is the extension and improvement of the dockyard by the erection of several new shops and the installation of the latest labor-saving machines from America. On this account, the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works may lay claim to be one of the most modernly equipped shipyards in China. From America the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works have bought air compressors, pneumatic tools, electric furnaces, plate rollers, punching and shearing machines, travelling cranes, lathes, drilling and milling machines, etc., which are now filling up the new shops erected to house them.

Finally, mention may be made of the excellent relations existing between the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works and the Special Representative of the U. S. Shipping Board in the Far East, John A. McGregor, whose headquarters are located in Yokohama, Japan. His technical adviser, J. L. Luckenbach, makes visits to the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works to watch the progress and construction. With permanent offices at the dockyard, the local surveyor of the American "Lloyd's" is surveying the ships as the construction progresses.

Without doubt the construction of these four steamers has greatly strengthened the friendship of the two Republics on the Pacific. It is receiving a great deal of publicity in China and was mentioned in a mandate of the President of this Republic. Enlightened people are speaking of it as a concrete example of Sino-American cooperation, which is much desired by them. When these ships, with their Oriental names on their bows, are commissioned, sailing in and out of American harbors, it is to be hoped that they will awaken American interest in China and in Chinese industries, which are emerging into importance in the life of this country.

H. K. K.

Shanghai, August 8, 1919.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report.

China Cotton:—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the past week, and although there has been a moderate revival of outside interest, the operations of local professionals have been chiefly in evidence. Fluctuations were irregular, but the undertone on the whole has been quite steady, whilst September position business has been done at one tael premium. The new crop has undoubtedly had a setback owing to the unfavorable weather during the past week. The typhoon chiefly played havoc on the low lands of Tungchow and Tsung Ming Island. Floods are also reported on the northern section of the former, whilst conditions in the latter section are far more discouraging. Chekiang province, however, suffered the most, the full force of the typhoon having centered itself in this section of the Cotton Belt, and as the flowering was in full bloom the damage done was considerable. The low temperatures prevailing during the past week in this province and heavy showers during the early part of the week have undoubtedly retarded the progress of the crop. What is required from now to picking time is good, seasonable weather; and although the time is limited nevertheless there is still a possibility to make up a portion of the deterioration that has taken place. As to the near future, the course of the market will be so dependent on weather conditions, especially during the critical months of August and September, that it would be useless to express any decided opinion. Basing our views on the continuance of average growing weather during the next couple of months, however, we consider that although general conditions do not warrant the expectation of extreme advances, nevertheless we hardly think that prices will show any decline of consequence.

Liverpool, July 31, 1919

Liverpool Market:

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.. .27.09 pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal.....15.75 „
Price of Good Middling American, spot....20.56 „
„ „ „ „ „ Sept....20.90 „
„ „ „ „ „ Oct....21.02 „
Market:—Steady

New York, August 6, 1919

New York Market:

Oct. 32.20 cents
Jan. 32.50 „
Mar. 32.28 „
Market:— Easier

Shanghai Market:

Shensi.....Tls. 34.00
Tungchow.... 33.00
„ new crop....36.00
Shanghai.....30.50

Bombay, August 4, 1919. new crop.....33.00
Tone of the market:—Steady

Indian Market:

Broach 569 Rps. per Khandy
Market:—Easier.

Commercial and Financial Notes

With the value of the hemp, sugar, tobacco and coconut crops of the Philippines nearly double in 1918 the figure for the previous year, agriculture is credited with a large share in the increased prosperity of the Philippine Inlands, according to the annual report of Director Hernandez of the Bureau of Agriculture.

According to a despatch from Glasgow to the *New York World* on June 26, the Committee on Tramways has recommended that the city corporation accept the tender of an American firm for 5,000 tons of steel rails. The American quotation is £17. 9 shillings per ton, while the lowest British offer is £19. 1 shilling and 3 pence per ton.

The last cargo of Australian wheat to be brought to the United States by the Federal Food Administration arrived at San Francisco July 11 on board the big American barkentine *City of Sydney*. This arrival puts an end to the heavy movement of grain from the Antipodes which started during the war. The *Sydney's* wheat cargo amounted to some three thousand tons.

The new 1,800-ton steel steamer *War Melody* which was built at Belfast in 1918, and has been recently purchased by the Robert Dollar Company, will be placed on service in January. The steamer is on her way from Portland, Maine, to England. The steamer, which is of the British type with cruiser stern, will be converted into an oil burner upon her entry into the Pacific service, according to a Vancouver paper.

According to recent figures compiled by the Publicity Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce an average of 200 tank cars loaded with Oriental vegetable oils are going from Seattle to Eastern states each week. Each tank carries an average of 8,000 gallons, so that practically 1,600,000 gallons of this oil is being transported across the continent after its arrival from the Orient. This is the heaviest tank movement from the Pacific Coast as on record.

A report issued July 9 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture places the condition of corn on July 1 at 86.7 per cent, contrasted with 87.1 per cent on July 1, 1918, and 84.0 per cent, the July 1 ten-year average. The indicated production this year is 2,815,000,000 bushels, against 2,582,814,000 bushels in 1918, and 3,065,233,000 bushels in 1917. The area of corn in 1919 is placed at 102,977,000 acres, against 107,494,000 acres in 1918 and 116,730,000 acres in 1917.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. Re Montengle, Seattle; Mrs. W. E. Lawhead; Mrs. H. G. Sibley, London; Mrs. S. A. Sayer, London; Mrs. W. C. Wickersham, New York; Mr. H. P. Moore, New York; Mr. W. Nicholson, London; Mr. H. G. Puddle, England; Mr. K. Jervois, Mr. L. Br yant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Neale, England; Mr. F. Pavis, Vladivostock; Mr. C. Malgrat, Tray, Cardvillac, Vladivostock; Mr. L. G. Cousins, Chentow; Mrs. T. C. Clayton, New York; Mr. F. Patwin, London; Mr. F. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Letto, D. Ferguson, London; J. Cochran, A. H. Haskell, H. S. Opensham, Mrs. R. D. Danzos, France; Mr. F. H. Dawson, New York; Mrs. S. E. Mooney, Hongkong; Mr. T. Sinderblano, H. B. Gallop, and Dr. F. H. Gaskell, London; Mr. A. E. Zucker, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gaus, San Francisco; Lady Rees Davies, Washington; Mrs. W. C. Watts, Mrs. E. O. Watts, Mrs. J. S. Robertson, Mrs. S. P. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Vincent, Washington; Mr. H. Ku pper, Peking; Dr. H. F. Houghton, Mr. R. S. Greene, Peking; Dr. J. W. Ross, Canada; Mr. S. Grostock, Capt. and Mrs. R. J. Martin, England; Mr Fawerth, England; Mr. and Mrs. S. Sellick, England; Mr. Swerin, U. S. A.; Mrs B. C. McCoy, Miss McCoy, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Belknap, Chicago; Mr. H D. Godfrey, New York; R. C. Rosburgh, Capt. C. F. Garry, Mrs. J. Habib, Peking; Mr. H. D. Kinney, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Foster Bain; Mr. and Mrs. E. Moring, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. C. D. Stewart, Tientsin; Mr. T. C. White, Peking; Mr. Van Wijugaarten, Hongkong; Mr. McAdams, Kobe; Mr. H. B. Richardson, Tientsin; Mr. S. H. Murray, Peking; Capt. K. MacLean, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. Tait, Seattle; Miss M. E. Poster, Boston, U.S. A.; Miss L. M. Livingston, Seattle; Mr. E. C. Pinkham, Seattle; Mr. J. M. Murray, Peking; Cal. Merpell, Mr. G. Riglissi, Mr. Maro, Mr. H. D. Wilding, England; Mr. R. S. Smith, England; Miss A. Walf, U. S. A.; Miss F. K. Goodman, U. S. A.; Mr. W. P. Vesty, Nanking; Mr. S. Vesty, Nanking; Mr. Mattershead, Kiukiang; Miss E. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stewart and daughter, Mr. Bournonaill, Belgium; Mr. W. Ward, Frisco. Cal; Mr. C. H. Hanscomb, New York; Mr. H. S. Bolcok, New York; Mr. W. R. Powell, England; Mr. H. E. Gilmore, New York; Mr. P. A. Paris, Manchester; Mr. E. B. Waite, Hongkong; Mrs. I. Beck, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Golding, Hongkong; Mrs. M. S. Fitch, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Olding and daughters, Hongkong; Mr. S. Wilkins, Nanking; Mr. W. S. Russell, Nanking; Mr. Edwin Smith, Canton; Mr. Alex Ivanov, Canton; Mr. A. Spejrs, Mr. H. C. Smith, Honolulu; Mr. Pearce, Lt. W. W. Connel, London; Mr. J. T. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg; Mrs. Wm. Ford and daughter, Mr. M. Conlan, Liverpool; Mr. A. Wyte, Liverpool; Mr. L. O. Wagne, Liverpool; Mr. F. Narcraso, Liverpool; Mr. R. H. Williamson, Liverpool; Mr. A. H. Murray, Liverpool; Mr. A. Barton, Liverpool; Mr. A. Rose, Liverpool; Mr. P. Graham, Liverpool; Mr. I. Robertson, Liverpool; Mr. H. Liddle, Liverpool; Mr. A. Anderson, Liverpool; Mr. J. R. Soed, Liverpool; Mr. P. Gallaghes, Liverpool; Mr. H. B. Patsick, Liverpool; Mr. A. Halt, Liverpool; Mr. J. A. McGuppie, Liverpool; Mr. A. Burnside, Liverpool; Mr. Stubblefield, Mr. A. E. Qucker, Peking; Mr. J. R. Marsh, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gregg, Mr. R. Deming, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gates and daughters.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. H. Appenzeller, Singapore; Mr. T. G. Morean, London; Mr. A. Mericot, Tientsin; Mr. W. Fiterman, Chefoo; Mr. G. Sargent, Kiukiang; Mr. W. G. Doyle, Hankow; Mr. M. G. Mooney, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. E. Baum, Kobe; Mr. N. Marenitck, Vladivostock; Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Beng and child; Lingtienkang; Mr. C. W. Donaldson, India; Mrs. Bagger, Hankow; Mr. Ph. Bernson, Kobe; Mr. Jacques Magrute, Dairen; Mrs. Rodionoff and child, Dairen; Miss Sieneva, Dairen; Mr. R. V. Young, Mr. Koo, Mr. F. A. Whitney, Kalgan; Mr. E. C. Leferie, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. U. K. Bjerre, Copenhagen; Mr. J. Pearson, London; Mrs. Rutherford, London; Arthur G. Raitt, Japan.

Your Prospective Customers
are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 9000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Noodle Mfrs., Hardware Dlrs., Zinc Mines, etc. *This valuable reference book free.* Write for it.
Send Them Sales Letters
You can produce sales or inquiries with personal letters. Many concerns all over U. S. are profitably using Sales Letters we write. Send for *free* instructive booklet, "*Value of Sales Letters.*"
ROSS-GOULD
Mailing
Lists St. Louis

New Books and Publications

China's Constitution

China's New Constitution and International Problems, by M. T. Z. Tyau, LL.D. Shanghai: The Commercial Press, Ltd. 1918. Pp. XV and 286.

BOTH this work and the preceding do credit to Chinese scholarship and to the bookmaking skill of the Commercial Press.

The first part of the work is devoted to a history to date of constitution-making in China, and to a careful study of the unfinished draft of the new constitution. This was on the point of adoption when a crisis in the government led to a forced dissolution of parliament, followed by Chang Hsun's abortive attempt to restore the monarchy: thus the Constitution was left incomplete.

Dr. Tyau began his publication in a series of articles in the *China Press* and *Peking Gazette* before the crisis occurred, expecting a speedy adoption of the Constitution by parliament. While that expectation was disappointed, he has done well nevertheless to publish these chapters in book form, for it will be most valuable to the next Constitution Committee, and in all probability the Constitution to be adopted will be similar to this if not identical with it.

Article by article and clause by clause the document is carefully reviewed and a comparison is made with the provisions of other constitutions, notably those of the United States, Brazil, Chile, France and Canada.

The Chinese Committee made a careful study of these and of other constitutions, yet, as Dr. Tyau points out, the Constitution drawn up is not American, nor French, neither British nor Chilean: it is essentially Chinese.

Dr. Tyau finds the beginnings of the Chinese Constitution in the Chines Classics which, while they did not in formulated articles define the relations of

ruler and ruled, nevertheless taught the truth that the welfare of the people is the true object of government, and upheld the right of revolution for the overthrow of tyranny, making the will of the people the supreme law. He might even have gone further, for aside from the teachings of the Classics, the Chinese have preserved almost unchanged ancient local institutions which embody the very spirit of Self-government.

It is scarcely worth while to discuss the provisions of a constitution which has not yet been adopted, but there are two or three features nevertheless that may well be mentioned, since they will probably be embodied in any constitution likely to be adopted by the Republic of China.

Both in the existing and in the proposed new constitution the suffrage is limited to male citizens of at least twenty-one years of age, possessed either of certain property qualifications or of a certain degree of education. The amount of property required is not large. If one pays but $2 a year in direct taxation he is qualified to vote.

There is, however, one remarkable exception—monks, priests and other religious orders are disfranchised.

Another feature of the new and old constitution is the provision for the representation of Chinese citizens living abroad. Six such representatives sit in the Senate. Their election, however, takes place in Peking. Each chamber of commerce of Chinese residing abroad sends one representative to Peking to form an electoral college, which chooses the six senators.

The President, as is the case in France, is elected by the two houses of Parliament sitting in joint session.

China follows France, too, in having not only a President, but a Premier.

The latter is appointed by the President, but must be confirmed by the lower house, and to the lower house the Premier is responsible. Should the House of Representatives pass a vote of lack of confidence, either the Premier must be dismissed or the President must dissolve the House of Representatives and order a new election.

The chapter on Provincial Government had not been adopted in Committee, but the plan most likely to be decided upon provides for a strongly centralized national government. Each province has its legislature, but the Central government reserves all powers not expressly granted to the provinces. Peking was to appoint the governor of each province and the governor to appoint the magistrate of each district or county. The county or district was to be the local unit. The district magistrates were to be selected from a list of men who had passed the civil service examination, but not more than one-half were to be citizens of the province, and no man could serve in his own district.

This was evidently a compromise between the old system of the Manchus, which did not allow a man to serve in his own province, and the plan of those who, since the revolution, have struggled to establish strong provincial governments, all but independent of Peking.

The remainder of this volume is devoted to the discussion of a variety of questions, among them the tripartite treaty between Russia, China and Outer Mongolia, which has already been noticed in this *Journal.—E. T. Williams in the "American Journal of International Law," April 1919.*

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

August 7, 1919; Cause No. 811; In re Estate of Herbert E. Dennis, deceased; letters of administration.
" 7, " Cause No. 609; In re Last Will and Testament of George A. Derby, deceased; receipt.
" 11, " Yangtze Transport & Supply Corporation; Articles of Incorporation.
" 13, " Cause No. 812; Wah Chang Trading Corporation v. Charles E. Richardson; petition.
" 14, " Cause No. 812; Wah Chang Trading Corporation v. Charles E. Richardson; summons.

Hearings:

August 13, 1919; Cause No. 808; United States v. Gavin.

Judgments and Orders:

August 7, 1919; Cause No. 811; In re Estate of Herbert E. Dennis, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of EDITH JANE STANLEY, Deceased. | Cause No. 807 | Estate No. 299 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Aministrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before February 1, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Francis Frederick Stanley,
Administrator,
No. 5, Markham Park,
Shanghai, China.

August 1, 1919.